PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,013—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I.CORomandel	4652	E. H. Seymour	11th June.
* Ganges	4266	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.India	3960	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* Shannon	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I.Oriental	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* Ganges	4266	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I.Peninsular	5087	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* Shannon	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I.Britannia	6325	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* Ganges	4266	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.Caledonia	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* Shannon	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I.Rome	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,341	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th July.

The S. S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	1,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 7, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,275	LeCoispellier	13th June.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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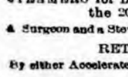
THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 9th June.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th May, 1897.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOBE," 1,192 tons, on the 15th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Muscat, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
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Bombay, 7th June, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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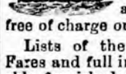

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobi	1,716	28th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th June, 1897.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
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REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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With Turnpin Sides	60	23	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1897, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, that Day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th June, 1897.

NOTICE.
FOUR OLD DEEP WELL PUMPS ON SALE.

OFFERS will be received till 1st July, 1897. The pumps can be seen in the Municipal Office.

By Order,
JIVANDAS SHIVLAL,
In ch. Secretary, Surat Municipality.

Municipal Office, Surat, 5th June, 1897.

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A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
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An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

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THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Tuesday the 18th May, 1897, a Dividend at the Rate of Rs. 15 per Share free of Income Tax, for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1896, has been declared Payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 11, Rampart Road on and after Tuesday, the 8th June, 1897, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 17th May, 1897, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Tuesday, the 18th May, 1897, a Dividend at the Rate of 12½ 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1896, has been declared Payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th June, 1897, between 11 A.M. an 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 17th May, 1897, on presentation of their Share Certificates

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 1,00,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 155 and 156 of the Supplement to the "Fort. St. George Gazette," dated 11th May, 1897.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 1st of July, 1897.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 1st August, 1897.

MD. S. HUSSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 13th May, 1897.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on Tuesday, the 15th day of June, 1897, at 5 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Statements of Account made up to 31st December, 1896,
2nd. To declare a Dividend,
3rd. To confirm the appointment of Directors,
4th. To elect Directors in place of those who retire,
5th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 29th June 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1897.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 197 OF 1893.

LUXMIBAI, widow of HARI NATHOO, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Argyle Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

JAMNABAI, widow and Executrix of TRICUMDAS NATHU, deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadni Gadi, outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 4th day of August, 1893, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 9,496-1 for debt and interest and Rs. 3,548-14-0 for costs which said debt interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 13,114-14-1 and further simple interest upon the sum last abovenamed at six per cent. per annum from the date of the said decree until payment.

And Whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 21st day of November, 1896, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the deceased, Tricum Nathoo in the lands & premises in the said warrant mentioned that is to say :—All that the piece or parcel of leasehold land containing 355 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, on the Frere Road, in the Island of Bombay, with a dwelling-house thereon bearing No. B. P. T. 210 of the Bombay Port Trust, and No. 8189 of the Bombay Municipality, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Hormusjee Merwanjee Nargalwalla, on or towards the West by the Public Road, called the Frere Road, on or towards the North by the property of Tricum Nathoo, deceased, on or towards the South by a Public Road, called Carwar Street, held on lease, dated the 28th day of March, 1882, from the Trustees of the Port Trust of Bombay, to Hari Suddoo Joowakur, for a term of fifty years from 1st April, 1882, renewable on the terms therein mentioned at the annual rent of Rupee one per square yard for the first ten years and Rupees one and-a-half per square yard, for the next ten years and Rupees two per square yard for the remaining thirty years which said property was formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tricum Nathoo, deceased, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant as executrix of the said deceased.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1897, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Tricum Nathoo, deceased, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs and costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of Sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title to the said Tricum Nathoo, deceased, to be same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Tricum Nathoo, deceased, have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 3rd day of May, 1897.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MULJI & RAGHAOJI,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables when they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc. on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by private Park. Terms £ 75 per year,
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein.
Germany.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High-water, 4-23m., 4-41a. Lower water, 10-8m., 11-29a.
Bellary Press Company, 15, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Willard Opera Company.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Golden Cross and Canara entered, and the steamer Kerbela left the dock on Sunday; and the steamers Imaum, Courland, and Johannesburger entered and the steamer Hiranspool left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Coromandel entered the dock on Sunday; and the steamers Mazagon and Dwarka entered, and the steamer Vindobona left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

THE 21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY BAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

THE MASONIC HALL FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING.—Mr. Shivashunkar Narayen, photographer, School of Art, is the first out with a splendid series of photographs of Saturday's function at the new Masonic Hall. The pictures are 12 by 10, and excellent representations of the scene.

THEFT IN A CHURCH.—The Rev. G. W. Peel, of the Girgaum Mission Church, has reported to the police the theft of a silvercommunion cup and a silver plate, weighing about seventy-five tolas, and valued at Rs. 150, from a table in the vestry near an open window, some time between 8-30 and 9-30 a.m., on Sunday morning.

REPORTED THEFTS IN THE FORT.—Mr. Hirjibhoy Rustomji, a Parsee, of the Church Gate Street, has reported to the police the theft of a snuff box, valued at Rs. 10, and a silver watch, worth Rs. 80, from his office.—Mr. Evans, alsoresiding at Church Gate Street, has reported the theft of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 60, from his residence.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Jerome, a Goanese boy was charged with stealing a purse containing Rs. 26 from the drawer of a desk in his master's room. When the theft was discovered by Mr. Nazoroji, the accused's master, he was suspected of it and being searched by the police the stolen property was found on his person. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EXACTING BEGGAR.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Kalam Shahi, a Mahomedan beggar was brought upon a charge of causing annoyance to the public. Accused was in the habit of going to Marwari Shops, for the purpose of begging for alms and if he was not given a piece he would play a big rattle which he carried in his hand and make such loud noise that most people paid a piece rather than tolerate it. He was sentenced to a week's hard labour.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Shunker Bhow, a Hindu lad, aged seven years, residing on the first floor of a house at Duncan Road, while looking out of a widow, accidentally lost his balance and fell out on to the footpath, a distance of about sixteen feet, fracturing his skull, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.—A Hindu girl, named Chundri, aged eighteen months, accidentally fell out of a window on the second floor of herhouse at Koombharwada, on to the road, a distance of about eighteen feet, on Sunday morning, sustaining a compound fracture of her left thigh and other injuries to her body and head. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained.

DARING ROBBERY AT DHARAVI.—Krishnabai, a Chamar widow, aged about eighty-five years, residing on the first floor of a chawl, at Dharavi, abutting on the Dharavi fields, has reported to the police that, about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, while she was asleep in her room with the door open, some one entered the room and commenced removing the gold ornaments from her person. The woman raised an alarm and seized the hands of the thief, when the latter put his hand over her mouth, and struck her on the side of her head with his clenched fist, silencing the woman in an instant. The thief then forced off two gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 250, from the woman's neck, and made his escape, before her son, who was sleeping in the next room, could run to her assistance. The old woman is unable to give a description of the thief, but is of opinion that he is one of her own caste.

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Yussuf has evidently discovered that at the game of "invective" he has come out loser, for now he suggests that on either side we should be "nice and sweet." I promise him I shall be as short and sweet as possible. Your correspondent wants to know who is to decide whether the present Caliphs is a "bad one or no." Has Mr. Yussuf got a conscience? Would a good Caliphs order the murder of thousands of Armenians? Allow Armenian women to be grossly outraged and their children butchered before their eyes? If this (murder) is a necessary qualification to be a good Caliph, God help the people that have a bad one to rule them. From the first the Sultan countenanced all the murders. It is true that at the same time he promised redress; but he proved himself false. He thought nothing of sacrificing truth to fine phrases and set terms. He is profuse of promises and magnificent in words—yet he looks upon all these pledges as mere compliments. "Here is the rub," says your correspondent. Ay! he may rub away, but never get the black off the Sultan's name—not even if he uses "Monkey brand." I did not, let me contradict your correspondent, call the suppression of the Cretan rebellion "murder"; and what a parallel he draws between the affairs in Crete and the Moplah rebellion. From this, one can gauge Mahomedan sentiment. The Cretes revolted because of the way they had been treated. The Moplahs—they came out to kill and be killed. If they had had any grievances against the British Government, why did they not attack Englishmen? They murdered unarmed Hindus, and were deservedly shot down by British soldiers. I have read Mr. Nivin's letters. They were highly edifying. But it is a long cry from Hyderabad to Turkey, and the world, I feel sure, will be more inclined to believe those who are on the spot than one who writes from hearsay. Mr. Yussuf says he is led to infer from my remarks that the Government is either asleep or nodding. He has construed my thoughts correctly, and I hope, also all loyal subjects of the Queen hope, that the Government will now awake and see that Muhomedans be treated as they deserve.—Yours, &c.,

June 7. QUILL.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED., *B. G.*]

THE VENICE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE Government of India in the Home Department have forwarded to the Bombay, Madras, Bengal and Burma Governments, copies of a translation of the Convention framed at the Venice Sanitary Conference which met chiefly to consider the measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the plague. In a covering letter it is stated that the regulations prescribed by the present Convention are based on the conclusions of the Sanitary Conferences of Venice 1892, Dresden 1893, and Paris 1894. These conclusions have been modified to meet the special peculiarities of the plague and in accordance with modern scientific views. Regarding sanitary precautions for the prevention of the spread of epidemic disease, the following are the most important points in which the present Convention differs from the previous Conventions on which it is based. The fact that the period of incubation in the case of plague may be considerably longer than in the case of cholera has led to several important modifications by the Venice Conference of 1892. The period of incubation for cholera was fixed at five days. Proposals have been made to fix the period of incubation for plague as high as fifteen days, but the period which has been adopted by the Conference for the purpose of the plague regulations is ten days. The list of articles of commerce which may be considered "susceptible" has been considerably increased, but it has been left to the option of the Governments concerned to allow or prohibit the importation of the commodities on the "susceptible" list, no article being subject to absolute prohibition. It provides that modern principles of disinfection should be substituted for the obsolete system of land quarantine; but with a view to the protection of countries which may find it difficult to thus protect their borders, each of the Governments who are parties to the Convention is at liberty to close its frontiers to travellers and merchandise. It embodied the provisions of the Paris Convention on the subject of the regulation of pilgrim traffic, but in several respects those provisions have been altered in directions for which the Government of India have contended. The local Governments are to be addressed separately on this subject.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and peasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE opening out of the Tochi Valley by a cart road as far as the furthest outpost of the Datta Khel will probably be shortly undertaken. In this way trade will be encouraged, as the Powindah caravans may resort more frequently to the Tochi route.

ONE result of the recent outbreak in Kafiristan is that a number of Kafirs are seeking refuge in Chitral. The Afghan authorities seem to have had no great difficulty in dealing with the section of the Kamdesh clan who created the disturbance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ADYE will be the complainant before the military court of inquiry which opens at Secundrabad on the 7th instant. Mr. Holmes, solicitor, Allahabad, appears for him, and a counsel from Madras is being engaged as well.

DETAILED reports regarding the quarrel between the Kabuli and Kandahar regiments at Asmar, in which several lives were lost, have not yet reached Peshawar. Apparently, however, the sepoys gave no further trouble after the arrival of General Ghulam Hyder on the scene.

MR. STEPHEN JACOB, of the Financial Department, now on special duty in England in connection with the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, will not return to India at the beginning of the cold weather, as he will take a few month's leave when his special duty comes to an end.

A SPECIAL train service from Itarsi junction northwards has been arranged to serve the Punjab in the matter of a quicker delivery of the English mails.

THE number of people receiving famine relief all over India rose last week by 97,000, the total being now 4,161,000. The provinces showing the greatest increase were the N.-W.P. and Oudh, 90,000; Madras, 46,000; Bengal and Hyderabad, each about 12,000; the Central Provinces, 10,800. There was a marked decline of 62,800, or over 30 per cent. in Central India. Prices generally are rising, mainly owing to the demand for seed-grain for the autumn crops.

THE Government of India's review of irrigation operations in the Bombay Presidency during 1895-96 shows that a considerable improvement occurred during the year, expenses falling and revenue increasing. The canals in Bombay are, however, not such paying concerns as in several other provinces. The major works only yielded 1·46 per cent. on the capital invested, while the minor and protective works gave a return of less than a half per cent. The value of the crops irrigated was just under fifty lakhs.

No further light has yet been thrown on the recent theft of two Volunteer Challenge Cups recently stolen from Fort William arsenal. The military board of four officers appointed to investigate the affair has just brought its deliberations to a close. The board is unanimously of opinion that every precaution was taken by Major Vaughan and his staff, but that as the trophies were not Government property and did not form any portion of the arsenal stores and were not officially placed in the custody of the arsenal authorities, the latter were in no way responsible for their disappearance. The theft, they are of opinion, could not possibly have been perpetrated by any one engaged on duty at the arsenal in broad daylight, and must have been the work of a professional.

INDIA is not the only part of the British Empire suffering from the consequences of drought. In Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland the autumn rains have failed, so far at all events, for the third year in succession, and there is already great mortality among the sheep, while the lambing season has been very bad. There is still time for a good downfall to restore the situation, but the prospects are not hopeful. There was almost a complete failure of the rains in these colonies in 1895, and last year was nearly as bad, causing enormous mortality among stocks. A third year of deficient rainfall would be still more disastrous, not only to the squatters and pastoral interest, but to farmers generally and the wheat crop especially. Drought in Australia does not mean famine or starvation, but it spells ruin to many families.

A FEW days ago some fourteen dacoits armed with guns and swords entered a village near Lighri in Dero Mahobat Taluka Hyderabad (Sind) district, and looted property to the value of over one lakh of rupees. No trace of the dacoits has yet been found, although vigorous efforts are being put forth by the police.

IN the primary standard examination for European schools in the Punjab Urdu has been added as an optional subject. Candidates will be required to translate from Urdu into English easy sentences such as are contained in the latter half of the *Urdu Ka Quida* Punjab series, and from English into Urdu in Roman characters.

EARLY on Wednesday morning a violent thunderstorm passed over Dalhousie, and a gentleman living in the Retreat near the Kutchery and a native servant had narrow escapes. The lightning struck an oak tree in the compound within fifteen paces of the room in which the gentleman was seated writing. He was knocked out of his chair, and the native was stunned. The tree was stripped of its bark and outer coats.

MESSRS. GUTHRIE AND COWEN, who proceeded three months ago to Kabul, have returned and report all well there. The developments by the Amir continue to increase, as large orders for machinery are being placed. Sir Salter Pyne will not take leave this year.

THE municipal authorities of Darjeeling the other day put up a new iron railing on the road immediately below the Mall, along the Beechwood Estate, and shortly after the workmen had retired in the evening Mr. Fossmann, the proprietor of the Rungaroon farm, had the railing pulled up for some eighty yards in length on the ground that the Corporation had encroached on his estate by widening the road, and placed a wire instead on his boundary. The following morning the Deputy Commissoner accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police, with a strong *Posse* of policemen, appeared on the scene, while the municipal employees replaced the railing. It is reported that Mr. Fossmann has undertaken not to remove it again until the matter is decided by a competent Court.

MR. FRASER, one of the world cycling party, gave an interesting lecture on Friday at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on the ride from London to India. The lecturer was dressed in ordinary cycling costume, and the machine he has ridden occupied a prominent position on the stage, with valise and all the baggage he carries. Since Mr. Fraser's arrival his bicycle has been thoroughly overhauled, and it scarcely bore any traces of the rough journey. Mr. Fraser said that he and his companions would leave Calcutta by steamer for Rangoon and would proceed through Mandalay and Bhamo, to China; then through the Yang Tsi valley keeping close to the river, they would cycle right through to Shanghai. They expected to get across China in 4 or 5 months. Next September or October friends in Calcutta might expect a telegram to say they had arrived safely at that port. Then they would go on to Japan and cycle through the best and most interesting parts of the country; they would then proceed to Australia, cross over to San Francisco, do a sprint across America to New York, then in a couple of days sail for London, thus accomplishing a ride of about 27,000 miles. At present they have done about 10,746 miles. Mr. Lowe, one of the trio, arrived in Calcutta from Ranigunge, where his comrades had to leave him on account of ill health. He was present at Mr. Fraser's lecture.

IN consequence of additional returns having been received by the Board of Revenue a revised statement of the numbers on Famine Relief on the last day of the week ending the 25th ultimo has been published. The grand total for the Deccan is given as 334,536 against 294,567; for the Circars 66,325 against 60,836; and for the Madras Presidency 400,861 against 355,403. Of the above 342,680 are workers and 68,181 are being gratuitously relieved, against 296,917 and 56,486 in the previous week.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 29th May was 247, against 242 and 301 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 10. There were 25 deaths from cholera, against 43 and 43 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were four deaths from small-pox during the week, against three in the previous week. There were two deaths from tetanus, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 104 and 20, respectively, against 92 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·6 per mille per annum, against 26·2, the mean of the last five years.

THE United States Senate refused, by a considerable majority, to refer Senator Morgan's resolution for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents to the Committee on foreign relations. In the House of Representatives a resolution agreeing to the President's recommendation for the relief of distressed Americans in Cuba was carried, amendments in favour of the recognition of the Cuban belligerency being rejected.

MR. F. C. SELOUS, in reply to a press representative who asked his views on the South African situation, has stated that he does not believe in the establishment of British supremacy in South Africa permanently by the British army, and thinks the only way to secure it would be by the introduction of British settlers into the unoccupied parts of the country south of the Zambesi. The British squadron, which had been assembled in Delagoa Bay, has been dispersed, only two vessels remaining in the Bay. Both Houses of the Cape Parliament have adopted an address of congratulation to the Queen on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of her Accession. The Orange Free State Government has introduced into the Raad an Aliens' Immigration Bill similar to that recently withdrawn by the Transvaal. It was read a first time by the casting vote of the Chairman in a house of 23 members.

THE ratification of the contract with the Belgian Syndicate, which in return for a loan £4,000,000 was to have the exclusive right of construction and control of about 2,000 miles of railway in China, is in suspense in consequence of the energetic protests of British and German Ministers. British interests are endangered because the scheme is engineered and backed by France from political motives.

IT seems as if the Sultan has suddenly become anxious to be recognised as the patron and promoter of culture. He has ordered Hamid Bey, the official Director of the Ottoman Museum, to telegraph to Edhem Pasha, charging him to take special care of the monuments of art and antiquity which he comes across in his campaign against the Greeks, and to preserve them from being damaged by the soldiery. All moveable articles of archæological value which the Turkish troops may find in the places conquered from the Greeks, are to be despatched immediately to Constantinople, that they may be placed in his Majesty's Ottoman Museum.

THE Home Rulers of Norway, who call themselves the "Norwegianist of the Norwegians," are again making a complaint against the use of the "Unionist" flag in the two nations. The usual nickname for this flag in Norway is the "Herring-Salad." The herring stands for Norway, and the salad for Sweden. The Norwegians demand that each nation shall use on its own territory nothing but the "pure flag." Norway is not to be insulted by having the symbol of Sweden pictured upon all its bunting, and will forgo the privilege of having its own symbol floating in the air of Sweden. The Government has taken no notice of these complaints, but the local municipal authorities in Norway handle the matter solemnly and practically.

NEWS of an instrument which its inventors declare will revolutionise telegraphy comes from the United States. The instrument is called the sycronograph, and by its use 3,000 words a minute, it is said, can easily be telegraphed, and what is, of course, equally important, can as easily be received and recorded. A duplex line will carry 6,000 words a minute. The invention was explained a few nights ago to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. It should be added that some of the telegraphists have their doubts. One of the most expert of them laughs at the idea of transmitting and receiving 3,000 words a minute. The inventors, however, stand by the declaration.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *American Sportsman* tells an interesting story of a humming bird. "In front of a window where I worked last summer," he says, "was a butternut tree. A humming-bird built her nest on a limb that grew near the window, and we had an opportunity to watch her closely. In fact, we could look right into the nest. One day when there was a heavy shower coming up we thought we would see if she covered her young during the rain. Well, when the first drops fell, she came and took in her bill one of two or three large leaves growing close by and laid this leaf over the nest so as completely to cover it; then she flew away. On examining the leaf we found a hole in it, and in the side of the nest was a small stick that the leaf was fastened to or hooked upon. After the storm was over the old bird came back and unhooked the leaf, and the nest was perfectly dry."

AT a meeting of the London Committee of the European Civil Services (Indian Uncovenanted) Association, held on Tuesday, May 18, the following resolution was passed unanimously, and copies ordered to be sent to the Indian Press, and the local committees in India:—That the members of the first meeting of 1897 of the London Committee while thanking Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., for his having acted as their representative to the Central and local committees in India, and for his graphic resume of what occurred during his interviews with the several committees, beg also to record their keen appreciation of, and warm thanks for, the services rendered to the cause in general by his visit to India, inasmuch as by his representations he has infused new life into the movement for united action.

WE have often heard queer stories from Karachi of "golf as she is played" in those parts, but so far have received nothing to equal what we are informed on the best authority took place during a recent competition for the benefit of the fair sex. One of the players having driven her ball into a bush, was told she might take it out and drop it, and on hearing this, in her innocence and joy she seized the ball, and taking careful aim hurled it through the air some fifty yards in the direction of the hole which she had previously been wearily endeavouring to reach by the more commonly recognised method of using a club. As the ball was sent by this means considerably further than she had been able to drive it in the orthodox way, the value of her system is apparent.

MR. JUSTICE BARNES had before him, on May 14, a suit in which Mrs. Florence Eleanor Burroughs sought a divorce by reason of the desertion and adultery of her husband, Colonel George Edward Elton Burroughs, a retired Surgeon-Colonel in the Indian Army. Mr. Barnard appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Pritchard for the respondent, but there was no defence. The parties were married on June 21, 1893, at Trinity Church, Huddersfield, and they afterwards lived in India, and subsequently at Cornwallis-gardens, St. Leonards. There were no children of the marriage. After a time the respondent, who was then a Surgeon-Major, went to India to join his regiment. Mrs. Burroughs, who had followed him out there, returned to this country, and later on the respondent came to England and lived with his wife until January, 1894. About that time her father said he was going to be married again, and told her he would have to reduce her allowance. This seemed to have offended Colonel Burroughs, who in 1895 left his wife at St. Leonards, telling her he was going away for three weeks. From that time to the present he had never returned. She came to London, and on seeing him at his club she asked him to return to her, but he refused to do so. The only reason she could suggest for this was her refusal to pay for his horses. He told her he had joined a theatrical company, and preferred to live alone. Later on it appeared that at a flat in Longacre Colonel Burroughs was visited by a Miss Stevenson, who was now passing as his wife. His lordship granted a decree *nisi* with costs.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	2,27,716
District Grand Lodge, E C	700
Bai Meherbai Rastamji Dhanjibhai Screwvalla	50
C J M	15
Mr Dorabjee Bapoojee Ranjee	10
Offertories at St Paul's Church, Poona, through Revd G Gothard	36
Offertories at Christ Church, Khandala, through Revd G Gothard	17
In memory of the late lamented Dhanjibhai Behramji Darukhanawala	40
Mr Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden	25
Through Nowrojee Kavasjee Golwalla	18
Amy H Wadia	50
Subscribers from Bushire through the Treasury Officer	274
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	363
In memory of mother Jivibai, wife of Jamsetjee Lalkaka	100

AHMEDABAD LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr M G Gibb	200
Mr L M Wadia	100
Mr Dayabhai Maganlal	25
Dr Jivraj Ghelabhai Doshi	20
Mr Vavabhai Haridas	10
From the servants, coons and labourers of the Municipality of Ahmedabad	138
From the Head Master, Staff and Students of the Ahmedabad High School	133
A Sympathiser	50
Mr M P Modi	100
Revd Harrison	66
From the teachers of the Municipal Primary Schools	103
Shethani Bai Samrat, widow of Mr Motilal Rawichund	101
Items under Rupees Ten	25

MAHIKANTHA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Thakor Himatsingji of Taluka Mohenpur	100
Mr Vakil Rustomjee Hormasjee Moyl	10
Ravalji Dipsingji of Taluka Malpur	75
Kumarshri Madhavsingji, Wadhwan	10
Mehta Khemchund Nanabhoy, Petlapur	11
Seth Fanachund Jeram do.	15
Sha Gulabchand Panachand do.	10
Parikh Jechand Snobhagchund do.	15
Items under Rupees Ten	71

BROACH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr R E Candy	100
Mr R Whately	101
Dr K H Mistri	60
Mr R E Kanga	50
Mr Jitsinghji Bharatsinghji	100
Mr Desai Vishanuprasad Kalianrai	51
Mr Burjorji Sorabsha	15
Mr Pestonji Doongaji's Sons	25
Mr Lakhmichand Mohanlal	25
Mr Cursetjee Framjeenjee Karaka	10
Mr Pestonji Jamsedji Dastur	10
Mr Rastamji Hormusji Vakharia	10
Mr J Jhangiji Rustomji	10
Mr Gordhandas Hargovandas	10
Messrs The Broach City Press Co. Ld	10
Messrs Narandas Rajaram and Co	11
Mr Dhanjisha Hormusjee	10
A Zoroastrian	11
Mr Dosabhai Cursedji	10
Mr K B Rustomjee Sorabjee	21
Mr Bomonshaw S Mody	15
Mr Krishnaji Narayen	25
Puderi Village (Taluka Broach)	15
Kelod Village do.	15
Adol Village do.	10
Karele Village do.	15
Pipalia Village do.	12
Items under Rupees Ten	147

BIJAPORE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr G D Pansé, Ho C S	250
Mr R W Barrow, I C S	100
Mr W D Shephard, I C S	100
Mr H Page, I C S	100
Mr Rasulsa Mahaldar Darbar	250
Mr Fulchund Gopalchund	200
Mr Malappa Warad	200
Mr Narsingdass Mantri	150
Mr Balkrishna Lakshmanrayan	125
Mr Panchappa Umarji	125
Rao Bahadoor K B Deval	50
Rao Bahadoor A R Mahitre	25
Khan Saheb Abdul Karim	20
Rao Saheb Gururao Anvatti	10

THANA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr Jallu Ramji	10
Mr Balvantrao Sakharam Shiroskar	25
Mr B. N. Nabar	10
Mr W. W. Wallis	10
Mr F. A. Moos	10
Dr C. T. Hudson	50
Mr C. W. M. Hudson	101
Mrs Hudson	34
Mr T. M. Cotgrave	50
Mr R. Thom	101
Mr A. N. Master	25

KARWAR LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr H. L. Hervey	100
Mrs Hervey	50
Mr L. G. Deshmukh	50
Mr H. Ingle	30
Dr W. C. Sprague	25
Mrs Phillips	25
Mr B. J. Hasslden	20
Mr R. R. Gangolli	30
Mr C. F. Tapsell	10
Mr N. G. Deshpande	50
Mr Dattatraya Krishna	10
Mr M. R. Saldanha	10
Mr Srinvasa Subrao	10
Mr Wamanrao Ganesh	10
Mr V. M. Gangolli	10
Mr K. P. Kamat	10
Mr G. R. Apte	10
Mr Peter Fernandez	10
Mr Purushotam Pandoorang	10
Mr Soma Krishna	10
Items under Rupees Ten	111

RATNAGIRI LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr W W Drew	200
Mr M P Kharegbat	200
Rao Bhadoor Wagle	25
Rao Bahadoor Yennamedi	10
Rao Bahadoor Chitnis	20
Rao Bahadoor Barve	30
Rao Saheb Namjoshi	10
Mr S B Pindlee	50
Rao Saheb H G Godbole	10
Mr G M Paranjape	10
Mr U K Paranjape	15
Items under Rupees Ten	141

DAPOLI TALOOKA.

Mr V T Barve	10
Khan Saheb E M Setna	10
Items under Rupees Ten	300

KHED TALOOKA.

Items under Rupees Ten	70

KATHIAWAD LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Names of Subscribers omitted in the previous list.	
Mr H A Wadia ... } for the month of	250
Mrs H A Wadia ... } Apr. 2nd instalment	50
Mr G N Pandit	25
Mr Valadas Sunderji	10
Mr Amritlal Ranchodji Baxi	50
Mr Maganlal Sunderji	20
Mr Kalidas Kanji	10
Mr Acharya Hegiwan Achalji	10
Mr Majmudar Jaswantroy Dulerai	15
Mr B B Kaji	10
Ajan Vithaldas Thandar	46
Item under Rupees Ten	24
	550
Additional Subscribers:	
The Chief of Jasdan	300
The Thakore of Wala	200
Ajam Datha Thandar	183
Mr H A Wadia ... } for the month of May, 3rd	250
Mrs H A Wadia ... } instalment	50
Mr Haridas V Vora	50
Mr Gaorishankar Dyalji	25
Mr Lalcobhai A Desai	25
Mr R B Chimanrai H G	25
Mr Gordhandas L	15
Mr Dulabh Gaga Shah	15
Mr Merwanji Mancherji	12
Items under Rupees Ten	1

PORBANDAR LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mohandasji, Mahant of Singda	251
Sheth Dada Abdala & Co	101
Sheth Kasam Tar Mahmed	101
Sheth Vashram Mavji	50
Sheth Purushottam Dharamshi	51
Sheth Naranji Mulji per Sheth Haridas	51
Sheth Gokaldas Savji	51
Motibhai Bhaiyat of Shrinagar	35
Sheth Mulchund Nensi	55
Rao Bahadur Chimanlal Laloobhai Sarnyadhish	25
Bhupatsingji Bhaiyat of Bardia	25
Sheth Talib Saleman	25
Sheth Haji Taib Kasam	25
Sheth Nemchund Galalchand	25
Sheth Jivandas Kalyanji	21
Sheth Kala Virchund Modh	20
Sheth Pitamber Lalji Modh	20
Vakil Govindji Dahyabhai	20
Sheth Gokaldas Haridas	15
Sheth Rugnath Jesang	15
Rao Saheb Narbheshanker Jinaram, First Class Magistrate	12
Sheth Veljee Rajpoot	11
Sheth Ladha Bhanji	11
Sheth Haji Dada Tar Mahmed	10
Sheth Pragji Lakhmidas	10
Vakil Sundarji Pragji	10
Items under Rupees Ten	129
Ranawao Village	77
Khambhodar Village	76
Adwana Tappa	24
Bhomiawadar Village	23
Somar Tappa	17
Nambandar Village	12

WUDHWAN LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr Jhoonsa Velshi	10
Mr Liladhur Pranjiwan	10
Items under Rupees Ten	29

KAIRA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Item under Rupees Ten	1

BARODA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS	1,050
SATARA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS	206
Total	3,33,228

G. COTTON,
Bombay, 2nd June 1897. Honorary Secretary.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. a bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·546	Calm	3	105·6	74·1	35	...	0·87	+0·77
Sirsa	29·574	SW	4	109·3	79·4	20	...	0·32	+0·15
Delhi	29·562	W	5	106·7	87·0	20	...	0·10	−0·11
Agra	29·569	NW	5	108·5	81·7	38	...	0·01	−0·10
Cawnpore	29·555	WSW	5	110·0	77·6	31	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·556	WNW	9	111·1	79·8	20	...	...	−0·23
Jhansi	29·583	Calm	1	111·2	87·2	14	...	...	−0·29
Jacobabad	29·551	E	3	119·1	87·0	21	...	...	...
Karachi	29·591	WNW	12	103·0	82·5	73	...	...	...
Joyporc	29·583	NNE	5	111·3	80·8	17	...	...	−0·74
Ajmere	29·583	SE	7	110·4	80·8	27	...	0·05	−0·01
Deesa	29·586	ESE	6	117·4	87·9	21	...	...	−0·05
Ahmedabad	29·606	SSW	4	116·9	85·6	38	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·583	NW	6	113·5	82·9	21	...	...	−0·11
Rajkot	29·582	SSW	7	112·4	82·4	44	...	...	−0·31
Ghadechi	29·598	SW	10	109·7	86·2	41	...	...	...
Veraval	29·622	W	12	86·1	80·7	88	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·636	WSW	10	110·1	81·1	17	...	...	−0·17
Indore	29·591	SW	3	109·3	82·8	34	...	...	−0·61
Saugor	29·579	S	7	108·1	84·6	37	...	...	−0·21
Jubulpore	29·606	SE	4	108·3	78·1	39	...	...	−0·44
Hoshangabad	29·611	WNW	2	112·0	84·1	33	...	...	−0·39
Khandwa	29·612	NW	6	113·2	88·1	34	...	...	−0·51
Raipur	29·625	SW	3	109·5	81·0	50	0·10	0·38	−0·27
Nagpur	29·635	SW	8	107·7	78·1	60	0·67	0·67	−0·62
Amraoti	29·643	SW	9	106·4	68·6	51	0·27	0·27	−0·06
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	29·630	SW	8	100·2	84·6	70	...	...	−0·65
Malegaon	29·615	WNW	10	110·3	81·1	32	...	...	−0·80
Bombay	29·665	SSW	9	92·3	79·5	67	...	1·09	−1·74
Poona	29·674	SW	9	99·5	74·3	53	0·05	1·42	+0·10
Ahmednagar	29·639	S	4	104·8	75·9	54	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·602	SW	4	108·2	75·2	60	0·14	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·678	WSW	5	101·2	74·5	59	0·11	0·16	−1·26
Ratnagiri	29·651	E	7	94·4	77·8	77	0·41	0·42	−5·31
Belgaum	29·646	WSW	10	85·2	71·2	77	...	1·23	−0·45
Goa	29·665	E	5	89·0	79·4	79	0·04	0·91	...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silverware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, Mazagon, Bombay, will RE-OPEN June 9th, 1897. Terms on application to HEAD MASTER.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LIMITED. Patent Bonzaline Billiard Balls. Specially recommended during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp equally as real Ivory, and are only half the price.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. SOLD at Rs. 5-12-2 per Case of two Tins at the KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazagon, Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead tinned chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

"MASONIC GROUP" H. E. the GOVERNOR laying the foundation stone of the MASONIC HALL 5th June 1897. Splendid picture every likeness perfect. Price Rs. 3 each.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A COMFORTABLE and refined HOME for few Gentlemen. Excellent position, open to seabreeze. Apply "B. B." care of this Office.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. Ashdown's Valuable Furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, Carriages, Horses &c., at Erdington House, Mazagon.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE AUREPHONE ORGANS, with 2 Music Rolls, Rs. 50. Extra Music Rolls, Re. 3 each. These are sweet-toned organs.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and Son stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for fourteen days, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging, same the servants, the accommodation good. Food very good, and terms moderate. I shall always be happy to recommend this Hotel to my friends and acquaintances.—M. THOMAS, Ajmere.

COACHMAN (Hindu)—WANTS SITUATION, can drive single or pair, understands care and treatment of Horses. Strongly recommended by employer leaving Bombay.—"H," care of this Office.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic.....As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Single Copies, As. One each. To Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 lb. pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ross and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Mail Mail Budget size containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription 10s. per year, including Postage.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES which play 1 and 2 Airs Rs. 15, 25 and 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest, and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino types, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.
52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.
MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consistisng of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Forbes Street, BOMBAY,
Bunder Road, KARACHI.
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN
FOR SUPPLY OF
ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY
FOR
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Cotton Ginning and Press Factories.
Rice Mills. Flour Mills.
Oil Mills. Ice Factories.
Pumping Installations operated by Steam Power or Kerosine Oil Engines.
Municipality Requirements.
Steam Road Rollers. Cast-Iron Pipes.
Fire-Engines. Fire Service Appliances.
Wind Mills & Pumps for Irrigation.
Steam Engines. Steam Boilers.,
&c., &c.
A STOCK OF MACHINERY
KEPT IN BOMBAY.
ENQUIRIES INVITED.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLOWN-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star.
PINK .....Two Stars.
GOLD .....Three Stars.
OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guarantee Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with a Copious Index.
PRICE.....Rs. 8.
Packing and Postage extra
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

OWING to the Whitsuntide holidays the markets both here and on the other side are closed. We append our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	9,000	16,000	19,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	12,000	17,000	25,000
" Continent	16,000	20,000	34,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	65,39,000	51,12,000	78,45,000
" exports to U. K. do.	29,59,000	21,17,000	33,26,000
" " to Continent do.	27,42,000	21,40,000	31,32,000
" Stock in the Ports	3,00,000	3,11,000	4,82,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	25,00,000	25,20,000	36,91,630
" " Surats	2,75,000	3,67,500	3,31,700

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	10,81,000	10,25,550	16,41,650
" London	5,000	5,000	7,000
American Afloat	40,000	44,000	80,000
East Indian "	10,000	23,000	28,500
Total	11,36,000	10,98,050	17,57,150
Price of Middling-Americans	4 4-32d.	3 15-16d.	4 1/16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-32d.	3 3-16d.	3 3/16d.
Difference	23-32d.	13-16d.	1/16d.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,943 bales.
Wheat	3,292 cwts.
Linseed	1,935 "
Rapeseed	19,173 "
Poppyseed	3,619 "
Castorseed	3,452 "
Rice	3,333 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.
Good Dhollera 3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 113 1-16 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes 103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 1-16
Bar Silver 27 9-16
Holidays until Tuesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 7.

Orient mail steamer Ormuz, from Suez, arrived.
French mail steamer Australien, from Suez, arrive.
H. M. S. Lapwing, from Trincomalee, arrived.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 8th June, 1897.

1. Lieut. A. J. Pelle, having returned off leave on the 5th instant will resume the duties of Adjutant from that date.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 8th June, 1897.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be a meeting of the members of the Corps in the Durbar Room at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 9th instant at 5-30 p.m. All are asked to attend.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE)
For Consent Decree.

57-96—Little and Co—Bhaidas Kalliandas vs Godavaribai and others—Bicknell M and M.
For an Exparte Decree.
667-96—Little and Co—Jose Manoel Fernandes and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
477-96—Mooljee and R—Jawitribai vs. Jugonnath Ranjee and others—K D Shroff.
660-96—Daphtary and F—Damodhar Jagonnath and others vs Savitribai and others—Muljee and R. and K D Shroff.
279-95—M H Khan—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and others—M N Saklatwalla and J Peace.—Part heard.
517-95—Magonlal and R—Remcoover Manraj and others vs Chatoorbhooj Bhagirathenal and others.
591-91—M H Khan—Hajee Ahmed Haji Ahoobhai vs Hajee Adam Hajee Joomas and others—J Peace, and In person.
300-95—Dikshit and D—Goolam Hoosein Ahmed Miya and others vs Kazie Mahomed Myabin Kaza Dada Miya—Trybjee D and Co.
529-96—Edgelo and G—Hassam Hajee Musa vs Dawood Latiff and others—Ardeshir H and D.
160-96—Hirolal M and R—Bholoosingh Jagannath and others vs John George Kerman and another.
81-96—Chalk W and S—Keshaw Bappoo vs Goral Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co, and C M and M.
230-96—Wadia and G—Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others vs Latifabai and others—Ardeshir H and D, and M H Khan.
427-96—Jamardhan and A—Dhunbaijee vs Dossabhoy Coverjee Doctor—Ardeshir H. and D.
673-96—In person—Ganoo Vithoojee Dhanawde and others vs Rajaram Vithajee Patel Tambay—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

84-93—Teakurdas D and C—Faizal Jaffer vs Bai Veerbai and others—Magaulal and R.
127-96—Edgelow and G—Jamnadas Lullobhoy Sardarmal Temal—Payne G and S.
322-96—Bland and N—William Watson and another vs Clifton Frederick Samuel Alban.
376-96—Muljee and R—Haridas Mowjee and others vs Lukhmishanker Framshanker and others.
482-96—Payne G and S—Mahomed Nasrani and another vs Hajee Mahomed Khaklane
487-93—Payne G and—Gunga Narayen Kissondas and others vs Chunilal Hiralal and others—Balkrishna V N and K.
505-96—Framjee M and M Motichand Parbhoodas vs Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla.
523-96—In person Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Subhedar vs Anandrao Bhaskerjee and others.
632-93—Wadia and G C C Borges vs Captain W T Buck—Bicknell M and M.
562-96—Balkrishna V N and K Shamrul Fansukhrai vs Ghella Manak.
587-96—In person—Gunny Sulieman and another vs Memon Jan Mahomed Tar Mahomed and others.
629-95—Chalk W and S—Jitha Dawjee and others vs N S Swaminath Ayer and others.
630-96—Dikshit and D—Jacob Mahomed and another vs Subhan Tyeb and others.
683-95—Smetham B and N—William Jenkinson vs J Goodwin.
25-97—In person—Kisanlal Ratanlal Daphtary vs J B Chaubal.
29-97—In person—Tooljaram Gulabdas vs Archibald George Almond.
34-97—Chitnis M and M—Sayajee Nagoojee vs Nawab Mahomed Kanal Khan Bahadur.
69-97—Dikshit and D—Jehangirjee Byramjee Mugani vs Rustomjee Cowasjee Khambatta—M N Saklatwalla.
87-97—Dikshit and D—Badrudin Abdulla Kur vs Moolvi Abu Mahomed Abdul Huk—Ardeshir H and D.
101-97—Little and Co—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee Bahadur vs F F Gordon and another.
105-97—Little and Co—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee Bahadur vs Fred. Gainsford.
108-97—Brown and M—Homanjee Rustomjee Contractor vs Pallonjee Rustomjee Contractor and others—Little and Co.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
41-96—In person—Purshotam Valjee vs Nurmahomed Abdul Rahiman Abaced.
49-96—In person—Bhickoobai vs Dewsobai and others.
3-97—In person—Raghoerai Devidin vs Sittal Zingri and another—Jardine and F.
5-97—In person—Jainabai and others vs Khoja Vishram Allana and others—Hiralal M and M.
Defendant Now Long Cause.
56-97—Crawford B and Co—John Henry Huntington vs George Cotton and others—Nanu and H.
Short Cause.
416-96—M N Saklatwalla—Thakursey Dhunjee and others vs Soonderdas Ludha and others—Jamardhar and A—and Inperson—Part heard.
For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioners Reports.
75-96—In person—Ramcharan Sewal vs Sookhlal Kanjee.
432-91—Pestonjee Rada K—Shapurjee Jeevanjee vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee and others—Ardeshir H and D., Little and Co, and Nanu and H.
Postponed Long Causes.
624-96—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Shapurjee Katrack and another vs Hajee Haroon Ebrahim—Payne G and S.
152-91—Hiralal M and M—Thakoredas Purshotumdas Shroff and others vs Manilal Lukmidas and another—Framjee M and M.
427-96—Moolji and R—Sawitribai vs Jagonath Famji and others—J C Kama Daphtory and H M and R.
647-96—In person—Hawabai vs Sorabjee Jamsetjee Comissariatwalla and others—In person.
655-96—Sorabjee and J—Shamrao Moroba and others vs Shrikrishna M roba and others—Payne G and S.
657-96—Brown and M—Salomon Saleh Sassoon vs Sassoon J David—Magaulal and R.
660-96—Sorabjee and J—Madha Karamsi vs Memon Hassum Hajee Mahomed and others—Framjee M and M.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—JUNE 6.
10 p.m. ... 83°6

MONDAY—JUNE 7.
6 a.m. ... 84°4
10 a.m. ... 89°0
2 p.m. ... 90°4
6 p.m. ... 89°4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ELLIOTT—June 1, at Lahore, the wife of R. Elliott, Mining Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMART—SMART—May 29, at St. Luke's Church, Jalapahar, Darjiling, Aylmer Boddington Smart, Survey of India Department, to Kathleen Minnie, daughter of the late Arthur David Smart.

DEATHS.

DALRYMPLE-HAY—May 30, at Hutwah, R.W. Dalrymple-Hay, son of J. E. Dalrymple-Hay, Esq., of Dunlop House, Ayrshire, from injuries caused by a fall from his horse.

KAPURTHALA—May 31, at Mussoorie, the mother of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

MOSELEY—May 21, at Rangoon, of enteric fever, Captain Robert John Dennys Moseley, 15th Sikhs, eldest son of Major-General R. S. Moseley, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, aged 34.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1897.

It looks as if the Sultan has succeeded in effecting the dissolution of the Concert. We can scarcely suppose that elaborate preparations would be made for a long occupation of Thessaly, if the Porte had not an assurance that some of the Powers are not unfavourable to the annexation of that Province to the Turkish Empire. The appointment of Governors, judges, and schoolmasters would be waste of time, and a useless expense, if Thessaly were to be evacuated on the conclusion of peace. It is evident that the Six Powers are not acting in unison when only the ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Italy have declared against the annexation. In London the abstention of the other Powers has been at once ascribed to the rapprochement between Russia and Germany. The revival of the Drei Kaiserbund, the League of the Three Emperors, is regarded as imminent, if not already accomplished. It is not without reason that importance is attached to the fact that the French Ambassador was associated with the Ambassadors of Great Britain and Italy in their protest. It would, however, be rash to assume from that isolated instance of co-operation between France and Great Britain that the Franco-Russian alliance has been, or is about to be, abandoned. Neither France nor Russia can afford to dissolve an alliance which has so enormously increased their strength and influence, and has compelled Germany to make advances to both, undreamed of while each Power was isolated. They have interests in common in the Further East, in the Mediterranean, and even in Africa, where their joint diplomatic action succeeded in ousting Italy from Abyssinia. That no thought of withdrawing from the Russian alliance is entertained in Paris is shown by the announcement, only three days old, that President Faure will go to St. Petersburg on the 25th July, and that he will be accompanied by M. Hanotaux. The presence of the Foreign Minister is itself a proof that the visit of the President is not purely a visit of ceremony. A few weeks since Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, visited Paris, and had long conferences with M. Hanotaux. The *Times'* correspondent published a detailed account of a proposal made by the Chancellor that France, and with her Russia, should support Germany in maintaining the *status quo* in South Africa, offering in return the support of Germany in the Egyptian question. M. Hanotaux is stated to have replied that, apart from Delagoa Bay, no French interest is involved in South Africa, and that there was no reason why France should undertake to thwart England in that region. This refusal to draw the German chestnut out of the fire in return for problematical support in England was to be expected. It is well understood at Berlin that a complete rapprochement with France can only be obtained at the cost of the rendition of Alsace and Lorraine. But short of that, much may be done, especially when the interests of Russia require the support of Germany. An instance in point is the combined action of Russia, France, and Germany in compelling Japan to withdraw from the Liaotung Peninsula and restore Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei to China. If would be the aim of German diplomacy to convince all concerned that the revival of the Drei Kaiserbund will strengthen rather than weaken the Dual Alliance. It is natural that France should take part with Great Britain and Italy in declaring against the proposal that Thessaly should be given back to Turkey. As we have already stated, France is traditionally the champion and protector of Greece. It was due to her resolute intervention that the Hellenic Kingdom was enlarged by the cession of Thessaly fifteen years ago. But it does not follow that if the three Empires take another view, and agree to the prolonged occupation of that Province until the war indemnity be paid, that France will withdraw from the Russian alliance or join with Great Britain to drive Edhem Pasha's Army out of Greece.

ONE of the most singular episodes arising out of the unexpected evidence of Dr. Rutherfoord Harris is the intervention of Mr. Arthur Fairfield in vindication of his brother, the late Mr. Edward Fairfield. Dr. Harris, having stated in one of the de-coded telegrams that he was open with Mr. Fairfield, was cross-examined as to the nature of the communication he had made to that official of the Colonial Office. He objected to answer, saying "Mr. Fairfield was an old friend of mine, and I should not like to state what my conversation with him was." After much discussion Mr. Chamberlain informed the Committee that he had a letter from Mr. Fairfield with reference to the interview in question. Dr. Harris grounded his objection to give the purport of the conversation on the fact, that Mr. Fairfield being dead, it would not be fair to his memory to answer the question when the other party to the conversation could not give his version of it. It was with a view to remove this difficulty that Mr. Fairfield's letter to Mr. Chamberlain was read. It began: "Dear Mr. Chamberlain,—You will see that events are moving rapidly in South Africa: Rhodes having accepted the responsibilities imposed on him is naturally very keen to get the Protectorate question settled, and has been telegraphing all day to this end." It went on to state that "Khama and Co." positively refused to surrender any territory to the Chartered Company, but that "according to the missionaries" the Chiefs would give up part of their country to Mr. Chamberlain, "it being perfectly understood that you are going to give it to the Company." By taking this course and accepting Rhodes' offer to forego the railway subsidy of £200,000, "the Chiefs and our Commissioners will be in cotton wool, having no frontier, and the Company being on each side of us. There will be no occasion to keep up the Bechuana Border Police, but only a small bodyguard for the Commissioner, and a native police (very cheap) of about sixty to keep down the drink traffic. Rhodes wants you then to authorise the Bechuana Border Police to enlist with the Company. This they will be delighted to do as we are strict masters. He is urging a speedy settlement, and the Company want to beg you to see the Chiefs and polish off the business on Wednesday. I said I would lay this before you—in fact, Rhodes very naturally wants to get our people off the scene, as this ugly row"—here Mr. Chamberlain said "This of course refers to the Drifts"—"is pending with the Transvaal. That, I think, is also our interest." The letter wound up with two remarkable sentences:—"I do not think that there can be any doubt but that the Transvaal will give way on the immediate question of the Drifts, but that will not end the political 'unrest.' They will have in their hands to-night or to-morrow morning a letter from Montague White, written after Lord Salisbury's message to him, warning them that the British Government is in deadly earnest.—Yours truly, E. Fairfield."

The chairman asked Dr. Harris whether his account of the interview coincided with the report of it, given on the same day by Mr. Fairfield to Mr. Chamberlain. Dr. Harris replied: "I cannot say that that is solely what I said to Mr. Fairfield. I am bound to say, both for my own reputation and Mr. Fairfield's, it is in the knowledge of other gentlemen that I spoke more openly to Mr. Fairfield than that. Mr. Hawksley was present when I spoke to Mr. Fairfield some time before this. That was a second occasion." The witness added that Mr. Fairfield was ignorant of the Jameson Raid or of any preparations for it. Pressed by Sir William Harcourt, he said that he mentioned to Mr. Fairfield on a previous occasion that Rhodes was anxious to get the Protectorate because he considered it imperative to have a British force on the borders, so that in the event of a disturbance taking place in Johannesburg he would be in a position, if he deemed it right, to use that force. It was put to Dr. Harris that Mr. Fairfield, being rather deaf, might not have heard that communication. He replied that he was quite certain that Mr. Fairfield heard it. Naturally the unwillingness of Dr. Harris in the first instance to disclose the nature of the conversation with Mr. Fairfield, and the confident declaration subsequently made that the communication be made to that official, was much more open than would appear from the letter, and that other persons were aware of the fact, made a deep impression on the public. Mr. Arthur Fairfield, deeming his deceased brother's reputation involved, wrote that Mr. Edward Fairfield's purpose was to protect the Kimberley Diamond Mines against a Boer raid. With that view he advised that a British force should be massed in the Protectorate for the defence of the mines "as suggested to him by Harris." This he regarded as a matter of imperial interest, war with the Transvaal being imminent. This extraordinary statement is diametrically opposed to the tenor of Mr. Edward Fairfield's letter to the Colonial Secretary which recommended the acceptance of Rhodes' proposals as advantageous to the Government, and spoke exultingly of the prospect of bringing the Transvaal up by a round turn. Neither Dr. Harris, nor Mr. Chamberlain, nor anyone else has suggested that the Protectorate and the police force were handed over to the Chartered Company to avert a Boer raid on the Diamond mines at Kimberley. Mr. F. R. Statham, an expert in South African politics, pointed out that such a raid could never have been contemplated. Kimberley is over 200 miles from the spot at which Jameson's force was concentrated, and is well within the limits of Cape Colony. The Cape Government would provide for the defence of Kimberley, and not the Chartered Company. The accumulated stock of diamonds at Kimberley are kept in massive safes in the De Beers offices, a building well-adapted for defence. Kimberley is protected by the Diamond Fields Horse, chiefly composed of the employes of the De Beers Company, and the Kimberley Rifles, two corps, able to oppose four or five hundred men on a raid. It was nothing to Mr. Arthur Fairfield that the afterthought of an expected raid of the Transvaal on Kimberley is in conflict with every known fact. He telegraphed to the public press:—"I am prepared to swear Edward Fairfield said that he advised massing British Force in Protectorate for defence of the Kimberley mines as suggested to him by Harris, and of Imperial interest, war with Transvaal being imminent, and invite disbelief of any witness who corroborates Harris." It is evident that Dr. Rutherfoord Harris's disclosures have created a certain amount of consternation. Otherwise it would not be considered seemly to invite disbelief in the testimony of any witness who corroborates his statements.

THE existence of the office of the Chemical Analyser to Government would be justified—if any justification were needed—by its success in detecting and preventing frauds on the public. During the past year, it is shown in the report published this week that much of the work of the laboratory has been directed to that end, and Surgeon-Captain Barry shows that a very large proportion indeed of articles imported from other parts and offered for sale in Bombay are not of the quality and substance they ought to be, and that ingenious adulteration is carried on to an alarming extent. Take methylated spirits, for example. During the year 310 samples were forwarded for examination. Of these, only 37 were passed; the remainder were weakly methylated, and were reported upon as to the additional quantity of wood naphtha necessary for correct methylation. Of wood naphtha itself 51 samples were examined during the year. Of these, ten were rejected as totally unfit for methylating purposes, and four were passed as fit. The remaining 37 samples were of varying strength, and were reported upon as to be proportions necessary to be added to various samples of insufficiently methylated spirit in order to render them permanently and effectually unfit for human consumption under the provisions of the Act. In last year's report attention was directed to the growing practice of importing feebly methylated spirit and its use in medicines as a substitute for the more expensive rectified spirit. Many attempts, it seems, were made during the past year to pass further consignments of such spirit, and as it was understood that the Customs authorities were prepared to allow the further addition of wood naphtha to spirit insufficiently methylated, the ingenuity of the importers then suggested another method of surmounting the difficulty by which, if successful, they might still obtain weakly methylated spirit by tendering wood naphtha for such additional methylation as might be required, but of such a weak character that very little extra methylation would thus be effected. Several samples of naphtha tendered for this purpose were found to be unfit for methylation in the proportions required by the Act. Of alcoholic liquors, sixty-one samples were analysed, and in the face of the recent discovery of large quantities of alcohol in temperance drinks, it is interesting to find that of the samples of liquor sent to Dr. Barry, four were free, or practically free, of alcohol, eleven had under 20 per cent. of alcohol, twelve between 25 and 50, twenty-five from 50 and 100; only nine samples being over proof. The samples tested under the Merchandise Marks Act numbered 230, and represented over 2,700 separate analyses of the most tedious analysis, the result of which determines the passing or otherwise of various imports coming within the jurisdiction of the Act. The very large number of samples in which adulteration was detected during the past year, remarks the Chemical Analyser, testifies to the continued attempts at sophistication practised by the exporters, which, in many cases examined, was so ingeniously concealed as almost to defy detection by the ordinary methods of analysis.

THE Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the question of the reorganisation of the Health Department has adopted Mr. Snow's memorandum on the subject, and has therefore accepted the scheme of reorganisation which he has prepared. Thanks to the business-like despatch which, under the presidency of Mr. George Cotton, now characterises the meetings of the Corporation, the agenda for the current month was carried through at a single sitting. Thus the way has been opened for convening a special meeting of the Corporation to consider the new scheme, and in all probability one will be called by the President in the course of a few days. The wisdom of prompt action is obvious both on account of the need that exists for putting the Health Department upon a more adequate footing, and also because of the shadow of impending legislative change. The Corporation is regarded by a very considerable section of the public as having shown itself an inefficient instrument of civic administration. It is well that it should by setting its house in order do its best to redeem its character ere this indictment takes the practical shape of legislative proposals to reform its constitution. As already indicated, the Corporation has of late shown that it is capable, under skilful guidance, of transacting its business promptly and well. It has now to show its recognition of the need for decentralisation in one of its most important departments by giving to the proposals of the Committee careful and favourable cons

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

SUGGESTED BOONS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Sir William Wedderburn, in a letter to the *Times*, suggests the advisability of signalising the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign by granting various boons to India, viz :—

Extension of the representative element.

Grant to the cultivators—a fixity of tenure with a limitation to the Government demand.

Fulfilment of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, with regard to the equal rights of all her subjects to public employment.

Facilities for conducting periodical enquiries into the administration of the country.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

ARREST OF GREEK VOLUNTEERS.

ATHENS, JUNE 7.

Fifteen Greek Volunteers returned to Crete, with the intention of persuading the Cretans to continue their hostility, but were arrested before landing.

PORTE'S MEMORANDUM TO THE EMBASSIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 6.

The Porte in a Memorandum presented to the Embassies justifies its own peace conditions.

Turkey, it says, claims to re-annex Thessaly because the conditions of the cession were unobserved by Greece.

The Porte renews its demand for the abolition of the capitulations because Greece has abused them.

Regarding the war indemnity the Memorandum declares that the victor was entitled to be reimbursed for losses.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 6.

At the request of the Queen Regent, Senor Canovas del Castillo's Cabinet resumes office.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 6.

The Banks here as well as in Moscow will open on the 10th instant subscription for 4 per cent. Bonds of 15,000,000 "Credit" roubles for the construction of the East Chinese Railway at 97.

THE WINTER OILSEED CROP.

FINAL OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The final official Memorandum on the Winter Oilseed Crop of 1896-97 for India (excluding Burma) is now issued. It shows that the area sown with linseed was greatly contracted in the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Berar, owing to want of moisture in the soil at owing time.

The yield also is much below the average, especially in the Central Provinces and Berar; while in Bombay the crop has failed almost totally. The crop was better in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and much benefited by the winter rains.

The total outturn of linseed for India is now estimated at two hundred and seventeen thousand tons against three hundred and seventy thousand last year.

In regard to rapeseed and mustard, the area sown was larger than in 1895-96 in the Punjab, Bombay, and Sind, but somewhat restricted in Bengal and the North West Provinces. The harvest was also generally fair.

The outturn of the rape and mustard is estimated at eight hundred and fifty thousand tons against nine hundred and fifty thousand tons last year.

The exports have been little more than half the average.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

The Home Department are preparing a Comparative Review of the methods of working and the relative success of Local and Municipal Self-Government throughout India.

Most of the Provincial administrations have already sent in their views upon the subject, which is understood to be upon the whole highly favourable to the working of the system in general which, despite many shortcomings, has attained a far greater measure of success than originally anticipated in many quarters.

THE FAMINE.

ANTICIPATED REDUCTIONS IN THE NUMBERS UNDER RELIEF.

With the advent of the Monsoon, which has now reached India, great reductions are anticipated in the numbers upon relief-works in the North-West Provinces.

Government have already issued a circular instructing Famine Relief officers to encourage workers to return to their fields, and similar endeavours will be made elsewhere to diminish the demoralising tendency to cling as paupers to Government assistance after remunerative agriculture operations have become possible.

The burden upon the revenues of the country of sustaining so large a portion of the population upon Famine works has become so heavy, that the relief of gradually reducing the numbers will be very great.

THE PROPOSED C. D. RULES.

The Secretary of State's reply regarding the proposed C. D. Rules has not yet arrived, but it is expected daily.

THE COMING MONSOON.

The Monsoon burst on the west coast of India proves even feebler than was at first supposed. The barometer, however, is now falling heavily in Ceylon, so that the advance of the monsoon winds in that direction is probable.

The Governor of Ceylon has telegraphed the heavy monsoon weather prevails in that island.

THE LATE R. I. M. S. WARREN HASTINGS.

A despatch is likely to be sent Home shortly to the Secretary of State recommending the grant of the Albert Medal to certain officers and men of the late R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings.

JUBILEE BATTA TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

The Secretary of State has not yet replied on the subject of "batta" to the army in India on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee commemoration. It will in any case be of a trifling amount, and similar to what was distributed on the occasion of Queen's Jubilee a few years back, and sufficient only for a few extra prizes, and such like, in each regiment.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 7.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst arrived in Poona this evening.

SPORTING NOTES.

LONDON, MAY 21.

THERE have been great performances in the cricket field during the past week. No less than nine men have passed the hundred in first-class matches, and of the nine four have topped the two hundred. Ranjitsinhji is undoubtedly the hero of the week, although Dixon, Abel, Druce, and Albert Ward have done some really fine things. His score of 260 against the strong team of the Marylebone Club was the greatest which he has yet made. It is not to be said, of course, that this particular performance was equal to that wonderful and delightful effort he made in the England and Australia match at Old Trafford last year. That is a thing which stands altogether by itself, to be remembered for long years by those who simply read the story of the game, and to be tightly treasured for a lifetime by those who saw it. But one was afraid that our Indian Prince might be unable to sustain his epoch-making doings of last year. He has been unwell during the winter, and has undergone a critical operation. But now all fears are scattered to the winds. In the early part of last week he played with every whit of his old skill, and gave us an astonishing display of strength. Again we saw that truly marvellous turn of the bat by which he glances, as one may say, the ball to the leg. But what people were not quite prepared for was his terrific driving power. Here was a man of apparently slender physique who again and again ran out to meet the balls sent down by the most famous bowlers of the country, and who never failed—or at the outside only once or twice—to knock them at lightning pace to the Lord's boundary. The question has been asked, after whom has Ranjitsinhji formed his style? It might as well be asked from what other painter Raphael copied his Madonnas, or Teniers his Dutch interiors. Ranjitsinhji is the copier of nobody, but is simply himself.

That, in fact, is the case with all great cricketers. Dr. Johnson once made the remark to Boswell, "Sir of a thousand shavers, two do not shave so much alike as not to be distinguished." Boswell was rather inclined to dispute the statement, although not usually doubting the master, and was only convinced by a specification of the varieties in shaving; the holding of the razor more or less perpendicular, the drawing of long or short stroke, the beginning at the upper part of the face or the under, at the right side or the left side, and so on. So is it with cricketers. Whoever used the bat in all the variety of forms of W. G. Grace? Who can "pull" a ball as even to-day E. M. Grace, we are happy to think, can do? Or who has that particular diving stroke of a Lyon or a Massie? Ranjitsinji, as we have said, is simply himself. His work, as we have seen it in the past—we do not speak of the strange "driving" development of last week,—has been the most delicate in the world. Some men have done great feats of strength in the way of "slogging." If we may venture the comparison, we should say that Ranjitsinhji is to Grace or Stoddart, for instance, what Saladin was to Richard the Lion Hearted as pictured for us in "The Talisman." Richard, it may be remembered, slashed his great sword through a mighty bar of steel just as a woodsman would sever a sapling with a hedging-bill. Saladin, showing his accomplishments in return, drew his scimitar across a cushion of silk and down so dexterously that it seemed to fall assunder rather than to be divided by violence. "It is a juggler's tick," said De Vaux, and that is exactly what one is inclined to say—and what has already been said—of the cricket of the Indian Prince. Such a fine touch as his we have never had before. But now we are confronted with this latest development of his. From Saladin he is turning himself into a Richard, and still with the wrist play of a Daft is showing the hitting power of a Thornton or of the J. F. Leese of old Lancashire days. We regard the change with a certain anxiety, but with the hope that all may go well with our Prince.

Playing under such adverse meteorological conditions as they have during the earlier weeks of May, it would not have been surprising had our leading men failed to do anything out of common, but while our bowlers, for the most part, have been punished unmercifully, the cold does not appear to have affected our batsman nearly so much. Several new individual records have been established, and if the batsmen improve with the summer weather we look like experiencing a more phenomenal scoring season than ever. Meanwhile the query which heads this paragraph may well be considered by those interested. I may be wrong in my estimate, but I incline strongly to the opinion that we are worse off now for really first-class bowlers than we have been at any time during the last ten years. With George Lohmann shaking the dust of Surrey from his feet—somewhat ill-advisedly, too, in my opinion—our poverty will be more conspicuous than ever. It has, I know, been pointed out over and over again that as the game is played and commented upon to-day the batsman invariably gets the larger share of public attention. The public taste has been educated up to averages—more properly, perhaps, it should read down to averages—and the bustling business man who gives half a day a week to witnessing county cricket and five minutes to detailed accounts in the newspapers, gets his ideas from columns of figures dished up by cold-blooded statisticans. All the big scores are carefully noted and commented upon, we read how the attack was completely mastered and the ball sent time after time to the uttermost parts of the ground. The batsman bangs away on the perfect wickets provided, the fielders grow weary, and just at the least-expected instant, the ball comes like a cannon shot to the unfortunate man in the slips with just a sharp "shpt" (I know of no other way of spelling the word I want), he fails to make the catch, which is duly recorded, and the poor bowler starts on his heart-breaking task again. Meanwhile the score mounts merrily, the exhilarated batsman has no mercy as the crowd cheers his hitting to leg, his crisp cuts, and his hard drives. The applause is intoxicating, and when he goes to the pavilion with not out to his name the masses stand around and cheer again and again. Next day the averages tell the tale! Ah, but how unfairly! Is it any wonder under the circumstances that our boys take to the bat more readily than the ball?

English summers of the "three fine days and a thunderstorm" variety have certainly become more uncommon than they were, and thus we have been freed to a large extent from the attentions of the "reformer," who, as soon as big scores became prevalent, would heighten the wickets or add to their width. It is in no such spirit that I would like to say a few words for those who have too frequently to bear the heat and burden of the day with but few of the thrills that fall to the share of the successful batsman. In recent times, no more competent writer has ever put his ideas into print than Mr. Allan G. Steel, a cricketer who must always stand out as one of the best of his time. Had I space, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to quote from them here, but if any enthusiast is desirous of encouraging promising bowlers he could not do more useful service than by disseminating the views of Mr. Steel broad cast. To be a successful bowler one needs to be an enthusiast, but how very difficult it must be to get our youths to study pitch and pace and spin for hour upon hour, and day after day, when glory can be so much more easily obtained with the bat. Some of our modern University bowlers have deserved the appellation of "great" just as Spofforth, Palmer, Giffen and Turner, of the Australians, have, or as Freeman, A. Shaw, Morley, Peel, Mold, Lohman and Richardson deserved it. Of these two men stand out distinctly from the crowd—viz, A. G. Steel and C. T. Studd. In a lesser degree H. O. Whitby won distinction. As present day wickets go, there can be no doubt whatever that the chances of success are most decidedly in favour of the average type of batsmen as opposed to the average type of bowlers. It is sound unwritten law that the batsmen should have the benefit of any doubt that may arise in an umpire's mind, but I have often pitied the poor bowler whose deliveries have been mastered thoroughly but has to go on with his wearisome task for the simple reason that the captain has no better means of attack. The bowler's woes do not end with the drawing of stumps; in the morning the "average" fiend has probably been at work, and while the successful batsman can once more live his delirious moments o'er again as he scrutinises the flowery phrases of the cricket reporter, the men who have worked like niggers probably under a broiling hot sun are confronted with the line thus: "McBriggs, 59 overs, 12 maidens, 187 runs, 0 wickets. We want either a few more Richardsons, or Hirsts, or Molds, or Hearnes, or Attewells, or Martins, or Peels, or else a series of sticky wickets to level matters up a little before deadly bowling becomes a lost art entirely.

I have no desire to provoke a discussion upon the stymie, though Mr. Proudfoot, in the current number of "Golf," tells us that "one gentleman of golfing repute thought it was now time to reconsider the stymie question," in face of the melancholy fact that Mr. Hilton was stymied three times in his match with Mr. Maxwell for the amateur championship. My private opinion—unsupported by any evidence—I confess, is that it was a judgment on Mr. Hilton, who is known to object to stymies. He is not alone in this matter. I played lately with a golfer whose name and game equally inspire respect and when, on the second green, my ball intervened between his and the hole, he surprised me by asking whether we were playing stymies, and actually assured me that it was quite against his custom to do so. At the fourth hole I had the gratification to stymie him again, and in a very peculiar manner. Both balls were some seven or eight yards from the hole, and the distance between them was about nine inches. It was impossible to get near the line by playing round, and, with much grumbling, my friend took an iron and lifted a shot which ran straight into the hole. I am sorry to say that even this did not convince him that the stymie is an admirable institution.

I will say plainly that, in my view, to play matches without stymies is the cardinal sin in golf. It destroys one of the most curious, amusing, and interesting features of the game; it detracts from the skill necessary to play the game, and it takes away an element of the luck without which no game could exist. I am sure that we should hear very little of these objections to the stymie were it not for the excessive part played now in golf by prize meetings, championships, records of the green, silver goblets, and such-like extraneous things. The whole of the championship meetings constitute relatively a very small and unimportant part of golf, and it would be absurd that they should control the development of its rules. It is vexing no doubt to lose a championship, or even a silver fish-slice or a richly chased salad bowl by a stymie on the last green, or indeed on any other green, but a golfer must learn to take his luck like a sportsman. To some it seems that the first consideration is the title or "trophy." The object of a game should not be to find an exact measure of strength and skill, but to give the best opportunities for their exercise.

Lady cyclists as a whole are much too fond of using their brakes. It is quite a common habit to stop the machine whenever the rider wishes to dismount by means of the brake, instead of back-pedalling, and I also observe that most women cyclists put on the brake on every hill that is visible to the naked eye. This is, needless to say, ruinous to tyres, and, besides, leaves the rider who allows the habit to grow upon her perfectly helpless in the event of the brake ever falling upon a hill. Any man who is teaching a sister, friend, or wife to ride should make a point of seeing that she does not keep the brake in constant use. Indeed, it should be inculcated as a principle that the brake is to be carried but never used unless the machine is actually running away, or unless a sudden stop and dismount within a couple of yards is necessary in the midst of traffic.

"Scorchers" may be interested to hear that an actual saving of time is undoubtedly effected on any long ride by the carrying of a brake and bell, although both are often voted unnecessary weight. When passing through towns a bell saves constant slowing up and watching for an opening, as it enables the rider to give audible warning of his approach whenever the traffic seems blocked. As regards pedestrians, it is of course unwise to keep ringing the bell, since that is apt to raise unsuspected enemies all round, but an appreciable amount of time is certainly saved by the ability to ring a stray passenger out of danger instead of having to circumvent him. The brake saves time in another way. It is only the most reckless and foolhardy of cyclists who let out their machines on long hills where it is impossible to see round the corners; but with a good brake one can keep up a good sharp pace, knowing that it is possible at any moment to pull up. On long, clear downhills, where great pace is possible, only the trained path-racing man can put his mount to full speed with confidence, for the ordinary road rider, and even the record-breaker, cannot be sure of never missing the pedals when the machine is flying at 30 miles an hour, and a missed pedal, when there is no brake, generally means a bad accident. With one finger on the brake lever, however, hill after hill can be taken flying, without any nervous strain such as is undoubtedly involved—so far as the average cyclist is concerned—by the absence of a brake, and consequently the impossibility of pulling up in less than a couple of hundred yards. This matter of nervous strain is much more important than the novice might be inclined to think when there is question of riding long distances in good time.

A successful amateur meeting was held on Saturday at the Crystal Palace track by the Anerley C. C., one of the most enterprising of the Metropolitan Clubs. The programme was commendably short, as, besides a couple of handicaps, there were only two scratch races, a half and a ten miles. The final heat of the former event was a very peculiar loaf, as the time, 1 min. 29 4-5ths sec. will show. At one moment it appeared that the two best men, J. Mc W. Bourke and M. Arbuthnot, would be left in the rear owing to their watching each other and jockeying for position, by all the tricks known to the racer in unpaced scratch events, for a thirty yards lead was actually gained by quite a second rater, who, had he but realised the state of affairs, might have been just a little too smart, for the loafers, who, however, by a splendid turn of speed when they did get going, raced home in close style, though it all the time seemed that McBourke was holding Arbuthnot a foot away pretty easily. In the ten miles, although McBourke was the fastest man in the field of nineteen starters, he was out-generalled in the struggle for position. He was content to watch a rider whom he expected to be his most serious competitor and by so doing found himself left as the leader of a second batch, while the group in front were striving amongst themselves for the lap prize, and when the finish approached, so congested was the track that he was unable to force a way through, and the race fell to F. Burnand, of the Catford C.C., with P. W. Brown second, and all the field close up. Under these circumstances it takes an experienced head as well as a fast pair of legs to secure a victory.

A record performance was put in at the same track by A. E. Walters, who succeeded in beating Huret's record for 100 kilometres (62m. 246yds.) doing 2hrs. 9mins. 13 4-5ths sec. for the distance. It is not a standard distance in this country, but has an international interest. Walters incidentally broke records from 54 to 62 miles in this jounney, and his success ought to encourage him to try for the standard English distance of fifty miles.

The Stanley Cycling Club has followed the example of the Pickwick, and the London Bicycle Clubs, and attained its majority, in celebration of which it held a formal conversazione at the Hotel Cecil, in one of the most gorgeous and sumptuously appointed saloons in London. Everything was on a lavish and magnificent scale, the one thing lacking being the slightest reference to cycling, or the *raisin d'etre* of the function. There are no other metropolitan cycling clubs which have yet reached their majority, and London cannot claim the oldest in Great Britain, as that honour falls to the Edinburgh amateurs, and a couple of Yorkshire towns, Bradford and Wakefield, can boast cycling clubs which attained their majority three or four years ago. Yorkshire took the lead in cycling many years back, and among other things useful in the world of sport, the Cyclists' Touring Club owes its origin to the same north country energy. Yorkshire has an even longer sporting fame on the football and the cricket field.

Yet another fatal accident has occurred through a runaway on an awkward hill, the victim in this instance being an employe of the Dundee Town Council, who was returning to that city from a visit to Kirriemuir, and through losing control when flying a hill, was dashed into a stone wall, and so seriously injured that he shortly afterwards died.

AN Allens Immigration Bill was introduced into the Raad of the Orange Free State, on May 19, its provisions being identical with those of the recently repealed Transvaal Law. The bill was sprung upon a House of twenty-two members and passed its first reading by the casting vote of the President.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

WE are approaching a climax in our gaieties: at the mere consideration of them the head begins to spin. The official functions have all been retailed to you, the only additional ones of which I have heard being a big Jubilee evening party, at Viceregal Lodge, in July, and a small dance on the 10th of this month, also Viceregal, on account of which Mrs. Money-Shewan has postponed indefinitely what promised to be a very original entertainment in the Town Hall. But it is eminently the time of large private parties, the givers of which seem bent upon tempting Providence on the score of the weather; for this first fortnight of June is proverbially uncertain, and this year seems inclined to establish that character by being especially capricious. The early morning is dull and lifeless, then it rains a little, and anticipations for the afternoon suffer a barometric lowering. Then it brightens and freshens, the clouds rolling over the snow-line, and promises deliciously with shining drops pendant on the eaves and puddles like flashing looking glasses in the gravel walks. Anon darkness, and a tearing thunderstorm that sustains itself just long enough to render everybody miserable who happens to be dinning out.

No gathering of special prominence has been wrecked by them, but these thunderstorms have brought woe and desolation to the small tennis party on many khud sides, where the guests have had to beat an enforced retreat to verandah or drawing-room, to watch the grey mist closing down or lifting at intervals to show a tiny house or two on the opposite hill, behind its foreground of roses and honey-suckle, looking very sorry for itself, and reflect upon a "budgery" court outside, getting wetter and wetter. If the clerk of the weather would only accept advice upon the subject, he might arrange that these downpours should now and then occur in the night, but our slumbers have hardly once been disturbed by a tinkle on the pane. The hooded clouds like friars are counting their beads in drops of rain most furiously at this present moment, not to mention the hailstones they are pelting at us, and Mrs. Mackworth Young's visitors—it is her first formal reception day—must be virtual prisoners at Barnescourt.

> "Down went McGinty to the bottom of the sea,
> And he must be very wet,
> And they haven't found him yet—
> Down went McGinty at the bottom of the sea,
> Dressed in his best suit of clothes."

I don't know what has suggested those frivolous lines, unless it is the deluge foaming on the garden path, but they must approach the experiences of many a Simla caller to-day. By the way, Mrs. Mackworth Young has done something toward establishing a new and better order of things in the matter of visiting, by announcing that she will receive on two afternoons of the week as well as at usual calling hours on Wednesday. This reform is growing more and more imperative in Simla, and now that society here has shown that it is independent enough to adopt the new and ever-to-be blessed system of cards by post, afternoon calls should be the next step toward comfort and enlightenment. It is a boon specially desired by men, whose office work will not permit them to call during the week from twelve to two, and who find the two or three hundred calls that Simla demands a burden upon their Sundays with which it is simply impossible to cope. The argument which sometimes meets the proposal is the old one of "interrupting engagements," but the useful necessary box is always available to protect engagements, and many a long afternoon of uncertain weather would be beguiled with the assistance to teapot and muffin-dish, if it were understood that calls might be made from four to six. The reform might be radically effected in ten minutes, if anyone had the courage to propose it to his Excellency, by a mere announcement that the books at Viceretal Lodge would be available to visitors in the afternoon, instead of the middle of the day. Then Simla would recognise that the most influential seal had been set in favour of the change, and follow suit with the greatest docility, probably, Calcutta also, for the evil is just as great there. The women, of course, must arbitrate the matter, and presently, I think, it will appear that the women with something to do, some interest or occupation, are now in the majority, even in India, and the wholly idle and trifling ones who invented the noon-calling to beguile a too wearisome day in the minority. It is borne in upon me that I have not chronicled the Birthday balls, which duly took place last Friday. It was really a charming affair with more "rosebuds" than usual and less apathy and general boredom on the countenance of the tarrying subaltern than he usually finds it necessary to assume with his uniform. Dancing was indulged in with an energy that confines itself to hill stations, but those who went with the expectation of tripping the light fantastic to the tune and time of the "Washington Post"—a fascinating mixture of Scotch reel and galop steps—were disappointed, as that newly imported dance had no place on the programme.

The races are finally over, with uniformly good weather; the staff luncheons which have come to be a feature of them were most delightfully carried out in Annandale Garden under a big shamiana. It was so refreshingly cool and green down there, the frocks were so pretty and the animation so general, that it might almost have been an English scene. Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Durand received the guests on behalf of the staff, and afterward the usual group was photographed by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. One gentleman sat in the tree which sheltered the group. He claims to have occupied that fork in the tree at every staff luncheon since these functions began, and now nobody disputes his claim; though he is not, like Zacharias, of short stature. Rothney Castle, the residence of Herr Von Waldthausen, the Imperial Consul-General, was looking charming yesterday afternoon, when the weather after threatening ominously all the morning, held off in the afternoon, and allowed a brilliant garden party to take place there. Most agreeable were the strains of the band playing music of the Fatherland, delicious the big black cherries, apparently brought on a magic carpet from the south of France, but really discovered in some sheltered corner of the Himalayas and produced for general wonder and admiration by our host. Herr Von Waldthausen is a figure of much distinction in Simla society, as, indeed, he would be in political centres with a larger radius. His courtesy is so charming, so uniform, and so punctilious, that it makes a refreshing element in our rather curt and not always very considerate little Anglo-Indian world. The happy effect produced at yesterday's garden party was that everybody felt especially welcome, and came away averring that it had been the most delightful affair of the kind this season.

THE UNPLEASANTNESS IN A HYDERABAD CORPS.

A TELEGRAM dated Secundrabad, 4th June, says:—The regrettable unpleasantness which has arisen between Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adye, commanding the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and the officers of that corps, relates to certain acts alleged to have been done by the officers while the Colonel was in a questionable state of mind. He was not formally arrested, but was placed in confinement in his own house under a gun till a medical board reported upon his mental condition. The result of the medical investigation was conveyed to the Government of India who directed a formal inquiry, which was duly held some time ago at Bolarum. The records were sent up to the Government of India, but they being unsatisfactory the Commander-in-Chief ordered a second inquiry, which will be held at Bolarum shortly. From the facts elicited there is scarcely any likelihood of a court-martial being held either on Colonel Adye or on any officers of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, unless the Government of India directs if Colonel Adye has been very popular in the Contingent. He was temporarily on the Viceroy's Staff during the Viceregal visit to Ellora and Hyderabad in November 1895.

THE Marquis di Rudini made a statement in the Italian Chamber, on May 15, of the policy of the Government in regard to Africa. Whilst denying any intention to cede Massowah, he said the Government proposed to reduce the military occupation to a minimum, to retain the territories at present under Italian sovereignty, organising them under native chiefs, and to restore Kassala to Egypt.

THE COMING MONSOON.

THE WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

THE hopes entertained in some quarters that the thunderstorm of Sunday night was the commencement of the monsoon were disappointed yesterday morning, when people awoke to find that the storm of the previous night had passed over and that it was as hot as ever. It continued very sultry all day, but at sunset huge banks of dark cloud gathered from the south-east. As the evening wore on thunder and lightning became more and more frequent, and after dinner rain fell steadily, the storm lasting for some time. There was no improvement in the unpleasant state of the temperature. The Meteorological Reporter, Mr. Nigel Jones, is of opinion that the monsoon will burst between the 15th and 20th instant.

DAMAGE IN THE HARBOUR.

The strong wind which accompanied thunders, lightning, and rain, on Sunday night, swamped several native craft in the harbour. A kotia, named "Ganja Dharra Dalal," was swamped off Mody Bunder at 7-30 p.m. The crew were saved. —Two prows belonging to Mr. Sorabji Dubash and a third were swamped off Bori Bunder at 8 p.m. Three gulbuts in charge of tindals Hurry Vithoo, Sheik Mohideen Mahomed, and Tonia Sumna, respectively, laden with firewood, were sailing off the Modi Bunder, when they were all swamped by the combined force of the heavy sea and high wind. A coal barge of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash, and laden with coal, was submerged off the Prince's Docks at 8 p.m. A large tree in the compound of Messrs. Anderson and Co., Foras Road, was blown down by the gust of the wind on Sunday night, about 10 o'clock. It fell on to the Foras Road, but no one was injured.

On Sunday afternoon a thunderstorm accompanied by heavy rain burst over Lanowli and Khandalla. The storm came from the north-east, veering afterwards to the south-west. On Saturday a very heavy thunderstorm visited Poona, and some damage was done to the telegraph wires.

WEATHER TELEGRAMS.

The Simla official weather telegram gives the following as Sunday's observations:—The weather is now disturbed off the Malabar Coast and a feeble advance of monsoon winds is apparently now in progress in the south of the Arabian Sea. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast, Cochin reporting four inches and Calicut three inches. Winds are moderate at Colombo and on the Malabar Coast, but the sea is rough to high. The Seychelles weather telegram shows that the barometer is rising and winds increasing at that station. Temperature has increased two degrees in the Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana, and has begun to decrease in the Peninsula. Temperature yesterday averaged five degrees above normal in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Central India, and four degrees below in the Punjab. The chief feature of the weather now is the disturbed weather in the South Arabian Sea and the commencement of the monsoon rains on the Malabar Coast.

Monday: The shallow depression and disturbance off the West Coast has passed northwards, and is now off the Konkan Coast. Pressure has fallen briskly and the wind veered to the north at Colombo, and another disturbance has apparently begun to affect West Ceylon and the South Malabar Coast. The winds are of a normal strength in West Ceylon and Malabar and light on the Konkan Coast. Showers have again fallen on the west coast from Bombay southwards. Calicut reports three inches, Cochin two, and Bombay one. Local duststorms have visited parts of Berar and the Central Provinces. Light to moderate showers have again fallen in parts of Burma, Bengal, and Assam. Moulmein has had three inches, Diamond Island and Akyab two, and Dinajpur one inch. Temperature increased three degrees in the Punjab yesterday, and is now practically normal. Temperature is very large in excess in Sind, Kathiawar, Berar, Central India, and Rajputana, and is absolutely greatest in Khandwa, where the excess was over ten degrees yesterday. The maximum at Jacobabad yesterday was 119. The monsoon burst on the West Coast is very feeble, but indications of an increasing disturbance are shown by Colombo observations.

THE WEATHER AT SEA: EXPECTED STORM.

The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram, yesterday forenoon, from the Meteorological Reporter, from Simla:—"Storm signal, hoist cautionary signal, cyclonic storm perhaps forming in Arabian Sea. Strong monsoon winds probable to-day."

The steamer Courland, Captain J. Teuton, which arrived on Sunday, from Natal, experienced from 7° south to 14° north strong west-south-west, and south-west, winds and rain. The British India steamer Dwarka, Captain J. C. Tice, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday, from Karachi, had only moderate monsoon. The steamer Johannesburger, Captain Wiselob, came in on Sunday, and met with fine weather throughout the voyage, wind changing north and south-west. The steamer Imaum, Captain Pimberthy, arrived yesterday, from Perim, having encountered light variable winds to long. 55°, E., thence strong westerly wind veering through north to north-east and east to S. E. with hard rain and incessant lightning for about eight hours, after which she had light south easterly winds veering through west to north to the coast. The steamer Florida, Captain D. Young, which reached here on Sunday, from Calcutta, experienced fresh south-south-west winds to moderate in the Bay of Bengal, thence fresh westerly from Basses to Cape Commorin, southerly wind from Calicut, and heavy rain, lightning and thunder to Goa, moderate westerly wind from Vingurla Koch to Bombay. The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon, Captain Andrews, which reached Bombay, on Sunday, from Singapore, had light airs and fine to acheen head, thence light westerly winds with passing squalls and westerly swell to Cape Commorin, thence light variable winds and passing showers and westerly swell to arrival in port.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Monday, June 7th.....	0 50	0 86	0 97	1 09
Total.....	0 50	0 86	0 97	1 09
Total fall to June 7th, 1896.	6 57	5 52	5 91	5 24
Total fall to June 7th, 1897.	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previous return	0	0
6th June, 1897	1	0
Total	1	0

Yesterday rain broke out with thunder and lightning.

THE MILL-HAND STRIKE.

ALL the mills in the Mahim division are now working, but are short-handed, as the partial strike amongst the operatives is not yet fully at an end.

THE coming adaptation of Byron to stage purposes recalls the many occasions upon which poets have been pressed into plays. Kemble once appeared at Coven Garden as the greatest of all dramatic poets in a drama by Charles Somerset called "Shakespeare's Early Days," and about five years ago Mr. T. B. Thalberg essayed the same character, at the Globe, in another piece of the kind, in which "rare Ben Jonson" also figured. Mr. George Alexander has been seen at the St. James's in a little play from the pen of Mr. W. L. Courtney on the subject of Kit Marlowe, and a comedy by Mr. Robert Buchanan on Dick Sheridan was produced at the Comedy Theatre three years ago with Mr. H. B. Irving in the title-role. Mr. Edward Compton includes in his gallery of stage portraits that of Oliver Goldsmith in a trifle of that name written for him by Mr. Frankfort Moore; "Robert Burns" was the title of a play that failed after a few performances at Edinburgh and Glasgow a year ago; Chatterton supplied Messrs. H. A. Jones and Henry Herman with the theme of a striking one-act tragedy for Mr. Wilson Barett; and then there is "Dr. Johnson," mentioned above.

THE FAMINE.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

IT is officially reported that the weather continues excessively hot. Conditions unsettled with passing clouds, occasional dust-storms and high winds. A few drops of rain have fallen in five districts; Raipur and Bilaspur received more than half-an-inch, and Sambalpur more than one inch. Ploughing and manuring of lands for kharif sowings almost completed in Wardha; elsewhere in progress. Sowing of inferior rice commenced in parts of Raipur and Sambalpur. Cutting of rice crop completed in Sironcha tahsil of Chanda. There is scarcity of fodder and water in parts of 11 districts. In Hoshangabad tahsil the cattle are being fed on leaves. Cattle disease exists in portions of Wardha, Nazpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur, but is abating in Seoni. Prices rising almost everywhere, but fairly steady in Nimar, Chhindwara, Balaghat Bhandhara, and Sambalpur. The quotation at Balaghat, is 7¼ seers per rupee. Jubbulpore rates raised by Mandla demand. The numbers on relief-works have increased by 6,000, to which seven districts have contributed. The total number on gratuitous relief has risen by 5,000—the largest increases occurring in Saugor and Raipur. The number employed on private works has fallen by 26,000—the decrease occurring mainly in Raipur and Bilaspur. Number on relief works—Saugor 28,182, Damoh 35,000, Jubbulpore 53,152, Mandla 24,243, Seoni 12,372, Narsinghpur 42,154, Hoshangabad 55,938, Nimar 342, Betul 15,241, Chhindwara 12,896, Wardha 7,076, Nagpur 14,052, Chanda 128, Bhandara 25,172, Balaghat 41,310, Raipur 81,356, Bilaspur 34,607, and Sambalpur. 1,009; total 4,95,300. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 20,151, Damoh 17,983, Jubbulpore 39,538, Mandla 8,725, Seoni 4,369, Narsinghpur 9,998, Hoshangabad 10,160, Nimar 544, Betul 4,800, Chhindwara 4,015, Wardha 39, Nagpur 3,993, Bhandara 6,554, Balaghat 19,550, Raipur 30,512, Bilaspur 29,933 and Sambalpur 343; total 2,02,158. There were also 1,82,805 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief-workers—men 150,004, women 242,568 and children 1,22,724. Dependants—men 2,717, women 4,992 and children 78,782 with 3,852 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 6,977, women 7,625 and children 10,032. Otherwise relieved—men 12,791, women 23,253, and children 23,963 with 27,973 unclassed. Waze prices—Chanda 11, Jubbulpore, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur 10, Nagpur 9½, Wardha 9¼, Damoh, Seoni Narsinghpur, Nimar, Chhindwara and Raipur 9, Saugor, Hoshangabad, and Bhandara 8½, Betul 8, Balaghat and Mandla 7½.

THE DERBY.

THE Derby Stakes of 6,000 sovs., by subscription of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., of 5sovs only if declared by the first Tuesday in January 1895; for three-year-olds, colts 9st., fillies 8st. 9lb; the nominator of the winner to receive 500 sovs., the owner of the second 300 sovs., and the owner of the third 200sovs, out of the stakes; about one mile and a half. 301 subs. Closed 23rd July 1895.

Mr J Gubbins' b c Galtee More, by Kendal—Morganette, C Wood 1
Lord Rosebery's b c Velasquez, by Donovan—Vista, Watt 2
Mr J Stevens Harrison's b c History, by Hampton—Isabelle, Cannon 3
H R H Prince of Wales's b c Oakdene, by Donovan—Poetry, Madden 0
" b c Saint Cloud II, Braddock 0
Mr Fairie's c Eager, by Enthusiast—Greba, Rickaby 0
Mr J G Joicey's ch c Silver Fox, by Satisfy—Silver Sea, Loates 0
Mr Wallace Johnstone's ch c Monterey, by Goldfinch—Mutina, Allsopp 0
Mr Winter's ch c Angelus, by St Angelo—Spud, Finlay 0
Mr T Waddow's br c Prime Minister, by Friar's Balsam—Teyssel Robinson 0
Mr C D Rose's b c Frisson, by Chittabob—Surprise, Calder (Winner trained by S. Darling.) 0

Betting: 4 to 1 on Galtee More, 10 to 1 against Velasquez, 25 to 1 History, 50 to 1 Eager, Silver Fox and Monterey, 66 to 1 Oakdene, 100 to 1 Prime Minister, Frisson and Saint Cloud II., 200 to 1 Angelos.

They were despatched to a very level start, Prime Minister, Monterey, Angelos and Oakdene showing to the front in the order named after a few strides, followed by Galtee More and Frisson. When a furlong had been travelled Oakdene displaced Prime Minister for the lead, and attended by Galtee More and Angelos, with the rest close up, this was order to the mile. Here Prime Minister recovered his position at the head of affairs, and as they began the ascent of the hill he was still showing the way with Oakdene second. History third and Galtee More, who had been steadied, lying fourth about length a behind. Reaching the bottom of the hill Minister again lost his place, Oakdene showing out with a clear lead of a length as they got into the straight then came Galtee More and Velasquez, with History fourth, the quartette well clear of the ruck. At the quarter mile Galtee More was

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results :—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	18
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	1	0	21
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	2
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	23
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	4	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	7
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	0
	Worli	0	0	0
	Water Division	0	0	2
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road	0	5	6
	Julai	1*	0	
	Total	7	5	84

* From Nawabganj Barabanki.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	2	0	15
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	2	0	
C	Market	0	0	12
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	7
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	16
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	6
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	Non-Resids. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	St. George's	0	1	2
	Parel	1*	0	
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Total	7	2	69

Total to date...12,502 10,628

* From Bandora Chambargon.

THE QUARANTINE CAMP WASHED AWAY.

The heavy storm in Bombay on Sunday night washed away the Moodykhana Quarantine Camp, where 68 persons were awaiting their discharge. The occupants complained to the medical officer in charge as soon as the storm began, and the officer being himself very anxious, asked General Gatacre by telephone as to what should be done with the occupants, as the sheds were not good enough to stand the rains or the wind, which was blowing stronger and stronger. The Chairman of the Plague Committee at once replied that if the shed did not stand the weather the occupants should be discharged and allowed to go into the town. The medical officer communicated this to the persons, who were nearly driven out of the shed as the bamboos and the small poles had given way and the camp was rendered uninhabitable. But the occupants preferred to pass the night under trees and beneath the torn pieces of the date-mat, which made the camp-shed, and went into the town early in the morning. The camp would in any case have been closed in a day or two as the passengers by coast steamers had ceased to come into Bombay from Cutch Mandvie and elsewhere.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The justices, reporting to the Plague Committee, stated that on Sunday a case was discovered at Nanoji Hill. The patient arrived here from Poona last week. He was sent to the Arthur Road Hospital. Two other persons who were found on the road suffering from the plague were also removed to the same hospital. One patient was found in No. 6 District, and was conveyed to the hospital.

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Dr. Wilkins informed the Plague Committee by telegraph from Cutch Mandvie, yesterday, that on Sunday 27 persons died there, out of which 23 were deaths from plague—18 died in the hospital and 5 in the city. 227 patients are at present lying in the hospital.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION AT KALYAN.

The Plague Committee will visit Kalyan Railway station on Thursday to personally see how the monsoon arrangements are carried on with regard to the medical examination of the out-going passengers by the G. I. P. Railway.

CHOLERA CASES IN BOMBAY.

On Sunday last no fresh case of cholera occurred in Bombay, but two previous attacks proved fatal.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

The following table shows the number of occupants in different quarantine camps on Sunday :—

Camps.	Admissions.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Mahikhana	0	11	68
Worlibunder	5	3	168
Pilgrim's Shed	34	2	191

FURTHER PLAGUE RULES.

A notification in the General Department issued last evening promulgates the following new plague rules :—

1. The Master of every vessel, including buggalows and every kind of native craft, arriving at the Port of Bombay with Mahomedan pilgrims from Mecca and ports in the Red Sea shall report the same at the earliest possible moment to the Health Officer of the Port through the Pilot or Water Police or other boarding officer.

2 The Master shall anchor his vessel in the stream and shall not permit the departure or landing of any of his crew or passengers until permitted so to do by the Health Officer of the Port or the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

3. All Mahomedan pilgrims arriving by any such vessel as aforsaid shall on demand give their names and addresses and mention their intention regarding future movements to the Health Officer of the Port and Water Police or other Police authority requiring such information.

4. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, may, if necessary, make suitable arrangements to effectuate the detention, on board any such vessel as aforesaid or on shore, of any of such Mahomedan pilgrims until proper arrangements for their despatch towards their destinations by road, rail, or sea from Bombay can be perfected and carried out.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. on Sunday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,039, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,930, making a total of 3,969 persons. Departures by sea 1,272, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,869, making a total of 4,141 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 172 persons. From 6 a. m. on Sunday to 6 a. m. yesterday, arrivals by sea 974, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,080, making a total of 4,054 persons. Departures by sea 522, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,243, making a total of 3,775 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 279 persons.

At Karachi on Friday there were four fresh plague cases and one death.

A VOLUNTEER SEARCHER'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Khimjee Hirji Kayani communicates the following :—On the 1st inst. (Tuesday), I, in company with Dr. Contractor, and the staff, searched altogether 68 houses in the Cooliwada and the Doongree Streets, and the cross lanes of both the streets. Our searching party starts in the morning at 7, and returns at 9-30, and we also go to house-to-house inspection during the evening from 3 to 5-30 p.m. On last Tuesday, during our evening search, our labours were crowned with a successful detection of a woman, named Janabai, residing at No. 355, Jangikar Street, suffering from this dire and dangerous disease. She was at once removed to the Hindu Hospital at Byculla, where she died of bubonic plague on the day following. On the 2nd and 3rd instant, I closely searched 39 and 40 houses, respectively, in the Cooliwada, Samuel, Doongree, Chmekla, and other streets surrounding, with the medical officers and the staff, but no case of plague was found out. Seventy-three houses were inspected during our morning search on the 4th inst. (Friday), in the Samuel, De Souza, Jangikar, and Bhundaree Streets, but no case of bubonic plague was detected. Our evening inspection was fruitful. A goldsmith, named Dhurumsey Bhavanji, residing at No. 154, De Souza Street, was found to be suffering from the disease, and removed accordingly to the Jain Hospital, where his case proved fatal on the day following. On the 5th and 6th instant 20 and 59 houses were searched, respectively, in company with Dr. Contractor and the general staff, in the Argyle Road and its cross lanes, and the Samuel Street and the Vad Gachi. Thirty houses were minutely examined yesterday in Doongree Street, Cooliwada, and its lanes. Altogether during this week 329 houses were searched in the different localities of Mandvie, each and every corner of it being closely searched. Although born in this ward, and residing since so many years, some of the lanes of this ward were not only not seen, but never dreamt by me. These wretched lanes I had the opportunity to see now. The most dirty and wretched lanes in Cooliwada (now they are cleaned and flushed from the worst part of Mandvie, I firmly trust and believe that the Municipality will by and by make proper and necessary improvements in these lanes. The most part of the houses in this locality (Cooliwada) are in a very bad and pitiful condition. At present, from my experience, I see no case of plague, but there are now also no cases of any disease. So I think it would be proper for the Plague Committee to order the house-to-house inspection twice in a week. This most satisfactory condition of Mandvie is justly due to the stringeat precautionary and preventive measures taken by the District Medical officer of Mandvie, Surgeon-Captain Brogden, A.M.S., who has shewn untiring energy, devoted zeal high spirit, and fearless independence in discharging his responsible duties, and Mandvie is to be highly congratulated in having secured a frank, open-hearted, and, indeed, very polite gentleman like Dr. Brogden.

THE BHATIA PLAGUE HOSPITAL FUND.

The following is the list of further sums given in the Bhatia Plague Hospital Fund :—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	13,854
Mr. Ramjee Luckamidas	151
Mr. Raghavjee Anandjee	151
Mr. Anandjee Valjee	125
Mr. Madhavjee Thackersey	101
Mr. Gokuldas Morarjee	101
Mr. Ghella Dayal	101
Mr. Valjee Shunderjee	101
Mr. Damoder Haridas	101
Mr. Govordhandas Karsondas	101
Mr. Morarjee Kalljeee	101
Mr. Dayal Narsingh	101
Mr. Hemraj Ranjee	51
Mr. Khimjee Dhunjee	15
Mr. Khimjee Madhavjee	503
Mr. Kalidas Premjee	125
Mr. Morarjee Gokuldas Master	101
Mr. Thackersey Ravjee	51
A Bhatia Gentleman	5
Mr. Kamjee Dwarkadas Mutani	151
Total	15,812

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m 5th to 6 a.m. 6th June one died 1, and 8 were under treatment.

LOWER DAMAUN.

SATURDAY, June 5.

It was too good to expect that the mortality on Tuesday would be so low as on the previous day, and as a matter of fact it did increase, not however exceeding the units. The next day, *i.e.*, Wednesday, there were four deaths, including among them the death of an octogenarian gentleman, Mr. Castellian Fernandes, who died of old age, and who was well-known as the retired treasurer of the Municipality, and who leaves behind him three sons holding positions of trust, and a number of grandchildren. The average of the last two days' mortality was five, chiefly confined to Kharewady. That the mortality is now on the vanishing point is borne out by the reduction of over 75 per cent. of the patients, who are treated by Shet Sorabji. While some of the doctors have been loud to attribute plague-attacked patients from a respectable distance, and even to take their temperature by proxy, the Shet fearlessly not only feels the pulse and takes the temperature of every patient, but dresses them with his own hands, to the surprise and alarm of the by-standers. He has treated thus thousands of patients with the utmost care, not infrequently rebuking them for any delay or neglect in attending to his instructions, and though the virulence of the plague made victims of many, yet it would be gratifying to know what percentage have been saved from the jaws of death. It would not be uninteresting to know the after-effects of the plague attacks of those who escaped with their lives. Amongst the thousands of attacks there have been rare cases without buboes, though in many cases there have been buboes without even slight fever. In one case, the person had neither buboes nor fever, and is supposed to have died of fear. In many cases the sickness was protracted, lasting for four, five, and every six weeks. In the case of a girl of eight years who had all the symptoms of plague, the buboes were only branded, and she got well without any medicine, though after recovery she became entirely dumb, her tongue and lips seeming to be paralysed,—though intelligent as she is, one could see all her other senses working well. One, after recovery, became totally blind. Another woman has become entirely deaf. Two persons suffer from very defective sight, and in two cases the persons' articulation is quite unintelligible.

SUNDAY, June 6.

Shet Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwalla received, yesterday, a letter from his Excellency the Governor of Damaun, informing him that the Imperial Governing Council of Goa had directed him to convey to the Shet their high appreciation of the numerous services he had rendered to the country during the calamity that was passing over it. It may be stated here that Mr. Daly, the Northern Commissioner, happening to meet last Friday, between Dabel and Challa, a Parsi resident of this place, requested him to convey his high opinion to Shet Sorabji for what he had done and was doing for Lower Damaun.

The total mortality yesterday was only three, but whenever such low figure is reached there is a tendency in quarters of the frontier officials not to give credence to it. Dr. Viriato Pinto, the medical officer, who was sent from Goa on plague duty, has returned to Goa, the authorities probably considering his presence was no more needed here as the plague is almost rooted out. Mr. Alfonso, the new postmaster, who only arrived here three weeks ago, has also been transferred to Goa. Mr. Francis Mon z is for the last four days enjoying his quarantine life in the new mandwa, specially erected for him at Marwad, and on completing twelve days will go through Lower to Upper Damaun to occupy the judge's seat in the District Court.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Um Observador," after a three weeks' silence, comes again to the front in defence of the Governor of Damaun in the "Anglo-Lusitano" of the 20th inst. Almost every part of the so-called apology or defence of the Governor bristles with inuendos. The wonder is that in Bombay, in the first city in India, a journalist can be found willing to lend his columns for such dirty work. Of course the "Anglo" takes care that all such rubbish shall be poured out in its Portuguese section. As to the English one,—well, to its credit be it said, that so far, at any rate, it has managed to steer clear off Billingsgate. In "Observador's" letter I fondly expected to find some attempt at least at a reply to my two letters in your papers of the 11th and 18th inst. The nuts are, however, much too hard to crack, and instead of trying the impossible task, the correspondent flies off at a tangent, and after a heap of praise of the Governor essays a bite at Mr. A. F. Moniz, our first assistant Judge here, whom your columns have frequently found occasion to praise for his sterling honesty and uprightness in the discharge of his judicial functions. He has been the means of unravelling the machinations of, and sending across the "Kala Pani," a good-ground half-a-dozen of the greatest *budmashes* of this district, though he has still a good deal more of such kind of work to do.—Yours, &c.,

FIAT LUX.

"THE LAST DAYS OF JHALLAWAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Governments are but the means to an end—the best criterion of the goodness, justness, and soundness of a political measure must be the opinion of the people whom it affects most. All the present systems of Government start from this fundamental axiom. Quite apart, therefore, from considerations of the rightness of the pretensions of the Kotah State to the Jhallawar territory, or a part thereof, the chiefest reason that ought to influence any decision, the Government might be inclined to make in the matter of Jhallawar, must be the happiness of the people of Jhallawar. No step that the Government propose to take, out of favour for the Kotah State or out of any predilection for its present Chief, can be morally justified if it ignores the misery that would result to half-a-million of Her Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects.

The people in India have not yet learnt the present methods of representing their grievances systematically to the chief central authority, except in places where the modern agitator has stepped in. In the Native States of Rajputana, and in Jhallawar—quite an out-of-the-way place—especially, the people's outcry can at the most reach the ears of the Political Agent, who, if he is a god-fearing man of some sympathy, properly communicates the matter for the kind consideration of the Government: if he is unfortunately a man of the brusque, bully type, never-to-be-approached sort of being, his one look stultifies, and benumbs the most ardent expressions of the gravest wrongs. Fortunately this is not the case in Jhalawar; and it is expected that any case of a real hardship, or suffering, will be most readily and kindly listened to, and duly communicated to the higher authorities.

But the Government, if they have not had up to the present any strong protest from the Jhallawar people, must not be mistaken in assuming that they (the people) are willing to acquiesce in any arrangement regarding the future of the State.

The history of the State shows that Jhallawar has for the last sixty years been enjoying its own sweet unmolested existence under the protection of the benign British Government. Three princes have ruled one after another since the foundation of the State—almost all of them loved and were loved by their people in return—they enjoyed the high esteem of their Sovereign and the good-will of their princes.

The towns of Paten and the Chaoni have grown into prosperous places of business. And the people have been highly appreciating and valuing their State as a whole, their princes and most of all their separate successful existence from the Kotah State. No effort, therefore, would be required to imagine or to form an idea of the misfortune of this people, if they were to be touched in one of their dearly cherished position of independence. To put them again under the yoke of the Kotah State, to which their aversion amounts to positive hatred and animosity, would be to inflict the severest wounds on some of their tenderest parts.

The change would neither be advisable nor prudential on another ground. It is an accepted political maxim, that if in a State a strong discontented faction comes into existence, backed by a powerful class of leaders, the safest and wisest plan is to allow this body a life of its own but to keep up or to unite two such classes of discordant people, would not only be an impossibility, but a political blunder of the worst kind. It is on this principle that the Irish people are clamouring for justice, and the British political genius, is still trying to find out an escape out of the dilemma; though the preponderance of public opinion is in favour of constituting the Irish into a separate self-governing body, maybe by granting them an independent Parliament or by the extension of the clauses of a local self-government bill. The British Government was actuated by some such reasons on the foundation of Jhallawar State. These had grown up a class of people, whose interests were more closely linked with the fortunes of the house of Raj Rana Zalim Singh—they were guided by a number of shrewd officials who had received their training in statecraft under the eyes of the old veteran statesman Raj Rana Zalim Singh,—they were backed by an army that claimed some sort of discipline, having been created and successfully led by the same astute soldier, politician—and these people had, above all, a confidence in their leaders—the Jhallas, whose cause they had espoused. The state of affairs had reached a climax that not only was the public peace daily threatened, but some kind of a serious catastrophe was apprehended every moment.

It was under these peculiar circumstances that the British Government thought out the safest expedient of segregating these men of a stronger mode of thought and action from the weaker people, who clung to the Kotah Chief. Would it not be a pity, if now this noble people and the state—an outcome of the British supremacy—were to be handed over and left to the precarious mercies of their former foes, whom some unfortunate events have given a fictitious position of advantage.

It is beside the fact that the above classes of the people have died out only two generations have passed, and there are still men living in whom the old fire may by said to be still lingering. Under the strong arms of the British Government, it would be absurd to believe in the likelihood of any disturbance, but one thing is certain, that the union in whole, or part, would create a body of discontented and unhappy people, who would curse their fate and bemoan their disgraceful existence. Whether or not it is wise to cause such an unfortunate state of affairs, I leave to the discretion of those with whom the decision rests.

But the misery caused by the expected union would be more real than mentionable, and common to all classes of the people. Beginning from the Chief and his family, they would be reduced from the status of the ruler to that of the ruled, and it is difficult to surmise how far they would be contented with their lot. The Dowager Maharani, widow of H. H. Madhu Singh, is still alive—she belongs to the house of the Maharajas of Jaisalmere. She has seen the rise and the fall of her dynasty in her own life—her sorrows are endless, and her later years have been much embittered on account of the recent unfortunate event in Jhallawer, and who can say what degradation and trouble are in store for her last few months—would anything, like the union, take place, hers will be the life of a living death. Then there are the two young Maharanis of the ex-Chief, whose position would be simply indescribable. The senior one is a sister of the present Maharajah of Kishengarh, and the younger one is also descended from an equally honourable House of Gobel Rajputs in Kathiawar. To be hurled down from the proud position of reigning princesses to that of a third class charity pensioner of the Kotah Maharaos, their former foes, would be greatest unbearable humiliation. It cannot be understood in what position the brothers and other relations of the Chief of Jhallawar will live at Kotah. The nobility of Jhallawar will likewise be pulled down to a much inferior position, while the official class shall suffer the most. Nearly all of the nobles are representatives of those houses, who, in direct hostility to the Kotah Chiefs, have done many a memorable service to the Jhalla House. Some of these people were of the same family of the Manaraos of Kotah—and thus being constantly at court, had many opportunities of rendering services to the Jhallas, whose interests they were always watching—and they often succeeded in averting many troubles and mischiefs that were constantly concocted and hatched by the Kotah Maharaos or their adherents. The princes of Jhallawar are therefore under special obligations to those gentlemen—but the grudge borne by the Kotah State against them is proportionately equal, and these nobles have already been proscribed and put down on the black list. If these people were now to be left to the clemency of the Kotah people they will have to drag on an intolerably painful life of disgrace. As to the Jhallawar officials, they have been regarded with a peculiar hatred ever since the foundation of the State by the Kotah people, who think that it was owing to the successful machinations of this class that the State was founded, and consequently they should be the first to incur the spite and vengeance of the Kotah State. Very similar would be the case of the officers and of the army. To the trading classes the change would be nothing less than death, for many a prosperous firms are likely to be ruined in the change—their capital is invested in the nobles, the officials, and the army of Jhallawar, and the extinction of these classes will also be their ruin. Many firms even now apprehending the misfortune are collecting and recovering their moneys, with the result that the trade is almost unhinged and carried but merely in name. Even the commonest labourers are anxious and lament whether or not they shall be able to earn their children's bread.

Though the people look in every way contented and happy at present, the pallor of death is visible on every countenance in Jhallawar, as if the evil had already cast its shadow. The Kotah people, on the other hand, are preparing for vengeance—a foe is a foe after ten centuries even. They are mocking, this minute, the separation of the State, its existence, and the people who threw in their lot in this cause. God save all the enemy's laughter! Sixty years of unmitigated opposition cannot be a good preparation to unite two peoples—and the people of Jhallawar look with anguish and dismay at the approaching misfortune. The real suffering would be nothing when compared with the desolation that would reign around: for Paten and the Chaonee cannot but share the common lot of their Inhabitants. Sixty years of careful thought and labour of continuous kind rulers have converted these places into well peopled and prosperous towns—and this one fatal step is likely to bring them down to their pristine grandeur of solitory desolateness.

Moreover the union will have a very pernicious result in another respect. It must be remembered that the State of Jhallawar was created by the British Government. But it was not a gift of favour or of any graceful partiality for the offspring of Raj Rana Zalim Singh. It was a reward gained by merits, fully deserved and which the British Government was in honour bound to return. The services of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh are so well-known that they do not stand in need of any repetition—persons the most ignorant would say in Rajputana that Raj-Rana served too much the English—they equally know that in recognition of those services the State of Jhallawar was formed. The other States of Rajputana are so very old as to trace their history from the time before any foreign Power came to India, or some of them were formed under the auspices of the Musalman Emperor on account of special service to the throne of Delhi. They have an element of permanency in their very constitution. But the State of Jhallawar is solely ascribed to the British Government. It was they who made it, and if they were again to unmake it just now, etc., it would become a common impression in Rajputana that the highest services of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh to the throne of London have been so capriciously and transiently requited. Would it be a sufficient inducement for the other princes to do services like those of Raj-Rana whenever an opportunity comes? Can the pressing misconduct of one prince undo what Raj-Rana did in the opposition of Jaswant Rao Holkar, or in the suppression and settlement of the Pindarees.

The services of Maharajh Rana Prithee Singh were not of a less important nature. During a very critical and troublous period he did what he could in rescuing British officers, or directly opposing the rebels, and helping in various other ways (vide list of his services.)

It was at this eventful period that the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana communicated to his Highness the orders of the honourable East India Company to the effect "that the permanency of all the Rajputana States" was guaranteed (vide translation of Kharitah, dated 23rd May, 1857). It is almost impossible to believe or imagine that the British Government would violate such solemn assurances, given on occasion the most seriously important—merely on the allegations of the Kotah State, which have been already heard and finally decided in 1873. The services of Maharaja Rana Prithee Singh, however, did not go unrewarded. Lord Canning communicated the sense of the gratitude of the Government; and in addition to the remission of a year's tribute, etc., the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana was directed to present H. H. with a Khillat of honour. But the chiefest reward was the grant of the Adoption Sanad of 1862. If the State was founded on account of the extraordinary friendliness and active co-operation of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh, the seed of immortality was sown during the times of and owing to the services of Maharaj Rana Prithee Singh. The grant of the sanads was one of the noblest actions of Lord Canning. The doctrine of lapse, so freely advocated by Lord Dalhousie, had a good deal of share in creating some very mischievous impressions on the minds of the Native Chiefs, and the change of policy in promising the states their permanent existence was announced after the most mature deliberation. It cannot be understood, therefore, how a state of things could be brought about which amounts, in essence, to just the same result as that produced by the doctrine of lapse. Since the union of the Jhallawar territory with that of the Kotah State would obliterate the name of R. Rana Zalim Singh altogether from the face of Rajputana. The very name of the State and its illustrious rulers would die out—and the name is above all things most dear to the mind of an Indian.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER OF THE RAJPUT STATES.

THE PLAGUE MORTALITY OF THE PRESIDENCY.

During the week ending on June 4 the cases of plague and mortality therefrom in the Bombay Presidency were reported as follows :—

Cities.			Cases.	D'ths.
Bombay	...	...	60	42
Karachi	...	...	27	27
Poona	...	...	11	10
DISTRICTS.	Imported. Cases	D'ths.	Indigenous. Cases.	D'ths.
Ahmedabad	2	2	...	...
Surat	...	1	13	11
Thana	5	2	25	14
Khandeish	1	1	...	...
Kolaba	1	2	22	20
Baroda	1	1	10	9
Kathiawar	1	2	3	1
Cutch	1	2	331	275
Karachi	1	1	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	1	1
Shikarpur	3	1	14	9
Janjira State	...	...	6	4
Total	19	15	523	423

No cases or deaths occurred in any of the other districts.

The total mortality to date from plague since September last is as follows :—

Deaths previously reported	2,0944
„ week ending June 4	438
	20,384

AN INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

The other day in London a petition was presented by Mrs. Florence Helena Burroughs, praying for the dissolution of her marriage with George Edward Elton Burrough's, a retired Surgeon-Colonel in the Indian Army, on the ground of his alleged desertion and misconduct. Mr. Barnard appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Pritchard for the respondent, but there was no defence.

The learned counsel stated that the parties were married on the 21st of June, 1893, at Trinity Church, Huddersfield. They afterwards lived in India and Cornwallis-gardens, St. Leonards. The petitioner went to India in 1893, but in the following year she returned, and some time afterwards the respondent followed her. In 1895 the respondent left his wife at St. Leonards, as he said, for a short time, but he never returned to her. The petitioner went to London and saw her husband at his club. He refused to return to her, and said he had joined a theatrical company, and he preferred that to living with her. Later on the petitioner discovered that he was visited by another woman, with whom the respondent afterwards lived.

Mrs. Florence Helena Burroughs said she was married as stated by the learned counsel. At the time of the marriage the respondent was Surgeon-Major but he was now a retired Surgeon-Colonel. After the marriage they lived in India and at St Leonards. In 1893 the respondent went to India, and she followed, and subsequently she lived with the respondent in Bombay. She afterwards returned to England, and in 1895 they were living at Bournemouth and St. Leonards. On the 19th of January, 1895, the respondent left home, saying he would return in about three weeks. He did not return as promised, and she wrote to him. She afterwards saw the respondent at his club, but he told her he should not come back to her. She again saw him at his club in June, but he again refused to return to her. The only reason she could suggest as the cause of his remaining away from her was her refusal to pay for his horses, which she could not do owing to her allowance from her father being reduced. She saw the citation served on the respondent, and she identified him in the presence of witnesses.

The cohabitation of the respondent with a young woman at his residence in London having been proved, his lordship granted a decree nisi with costs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 1st June, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	82,623	Dec.
Do. at Branches	80,451	do.
Other Deposits	12,82,170	do.
Post Bills	1,389	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,14,441	Inc.
Loans	1,78,632	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,32,639	do.
Mercantile Bills	1,45,345	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	2,07,383	Inc.
Do. at Branches	22,46,246	Dec.

The Prince and Princess of Bulgaria had a narrow escape from a serious railway accident while passing through Germany. Their special train while proceeding at full speed collided with the mail train. Fortunately the driver of the special saw the danger just in time to apply the brake. The dining-saloon and engine of the special were smashed. The Prince and Princess escaped with a severe shaking.

It is in contemplation to start a small fleet of sailing canoes at the Kidderpur Docks, a prominent member of the Calcutta Model Yacht Club being much interested in the scheme.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowland's Macassar Oil, of 20l Hatton Garden London

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

JOHN HENRY HUNTINGTON VS. GREAVES COTTON AND COMPANY.

The plaintiff in this suit claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 4,975 as and by way of damages for his wrongful dismissal, with the costs of the suit. Mr. Starling and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that in the month of October 1896, the defendants' firm in Manchester, Messrs. James Greaves and Company, inserted an advertisement in the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Cotton Factory Times*, calling for the services of two men, one as a carder and the other as a spinner. The plaintiff, then being in Manchester, answered the advertisement by letter to the address specified in the advertisement, and subsequently had an interview with Mr. Herbert R. Greaves in Manchester, when the plaintiff applied for the post of a carder or carding master in terms of the advertisement, and on the 27th October 1896 Messrs. James Greaves and Company wrote a letter to the plaintiff, informing him that the firm accepted the services of the plaintiff for a term of five years at a salary of Rs. 350 per month, increasing by Rs. 25 per month each year from the second to the fifth year of the term, and further informing him that a proper agreement would be prepared in Bombay for the plaintiff to sign, but that the condition of the advertisement would be sufficient for the plaintiff until the agreement was signed. The plaintiff left England for Bombay, where he arrived on the 21st December 1896, and was subsequently directed by the defendants' firm in Bombay to attend and take up his appointment at the Imperial Cotton Mill. At the time when the plaintiff first went to the mill on the 22nd or 23rd December, the sub-manager or assistant manager of the mill was one Mr. Robinson, under whom the plaintiff acted in the capacity of carding master but on the 7th January 1897, Mr. Robinson left the service and left India, since which date down to 30th January the plaintiff was the only European permanently employed in the mill. Since the 22nd December 1896 the plaintiff on more than one occasion requested that an agreement should be prepared for his signature in accordance with the terms specified in the advertisement and the letter of the 27th October 1896, but the same was not tendered to him for signature until the 27th January 1897, when he ascertained that the form of agreement tendered to him was not in accordance with the terms of the advertisement, &c., in so far that the agreement, provided, that the plaintiff should serve the defendants' firm as "their sub manager or assistant," or in such other capacity as the firm may desire", whereas in fact the plaintiff had offered to serve as a carder or carding master to which the firms had agreed. On the 30th January 1897, the plaintiff had an interview with Mr. George Cotton, whom he informed that he would not sign an agreement whereby he agreed to serve the firm as a manager or assistant manager, as he was unconversant with the duties appertaining to such posts, and Mr. Cotton thereupon informed him that he must leave the mill and dismissed him from the service of the firm without giving him any compensation whatever; and the plaintiff was further ordered to vacate the bungalow the property of the firm, in which he was then living which he accordingly vacated. At the interview referred to, Mr. Cotton stated that the plaintiff would be required to repay to the firm the money which had been expended by the firm for the second-class ticket from London to Bombay, also had the salary paid to him for the period occupied by the voyage, and the sum of £5 which had been advanced to him in England as expenses; and two promissory notes were subsequently tendered to the plaintiff for his signature which he declined to sign. Plaintiff said he was always ready and willing to serve the firm as a carder or carding master and carry out his agreement. Plaintiffs' solicitors had called upon the defendants' firm by letter to allow him to sign the agreement to act as a carding master, but the firm had failed to comply with such request. The firm had not paid plaintiff any sum on account of the salary due to him for the period during which he served in the employment of the firm, namely from 21st December 1896 to 30th January 1897, but had advanced to him various sums of money during such employment, amounting in all to about Rs. 350 or Rs. 400. The plaintiff claimed to be entitled to the sum of Rs. 1,200, being one year's salary from 30th January 1897, and also the sum of Rs. 475, the cost of a second-class ticket by the P. and O. line from Bombay to London.

The defence was to the following effect. It was true that the agreement between the plaintiff and the defendants was made at an interview between the plaintiff and Mr. H. R. Greaves in Manchester; but at such interview, the plaintiff agreed to enter the service as a manager and overlooker, and was informed what his duties would be; and he agreed to perform such duties. It is usual in Bombay to employ men who are carders, spinners, or fitters to manage mills under the agents of the mills, the carding and spinning masters, and the actual carders and spinners being natives. Two other men were engaged at the same time as the plaintiff, and the three arrived together on the 22nd December 1896 in Bombay and were posted as managers to different mills, of which the defendants are agents. The plaintiff was posted to the Imperial Mills, and worked with Mr. Robinson, who was the manager until 8th January 1897, when the plaintiff took sole charge and acted as manager without any objection until 30th January. The agreements that were prepared for the signature of each of the three men were handed to them on the 20th January for their perusal. On the 30th January, the plaintiff had an interview with Mr. Cotton. What took place was that the plaintiff wished to sign the agreement as carder, and to have furnished instead of unfurnished apartments. The plaintiff had always had furnished apartments, and was entitled thereto; and Mr. Cotton agreed to that alteration. He also agreed to the plaintiff signing as carder, saying it was a matter of indifference to him in what capacity he was employed so long as he performed his duties as he had hitherto done, and for which he had been engaged, and which he agreed to discharge. This the plaintiff declined to do unless he got extra pay saying he would leave the Company if he did not get it. Mr. Cotton replied that it would be better for the plaintiff to leave than to insist on his strict legal rights, and compel the plaintiff to stop on and perform the duties of manager as he had agreed; and it was then agreed that the plaintiff should be allowed to leave on the terms of his repaying the cost of his passage out to India, and half pay during voyage, and stamp expenses, and Mr. Cotton agreed that the plaintiff time to pay the money by two instalments, the plaintiff agreeing to pass two promissory notes payable at the time then agreed on. He was not dismissed, but left by mutual agreement on certain terms. The agreement was a compromise of the contentions of the parties, and was binding on the plaintiff. The promissory notes were prepared for the plaintiff's signature, but without giving any reason, he refused on the 1st February to sign them. The plaintiff, on his arrival in India, sat about to procure more remunerative employment, and was in negotiation for such employment, prior to the 30th January, and had every object was to conciliate and avoid breaking his aggreement with the defendants. As a matter of fact, on the 10th February, he obtained employment at Baroda at Rs. 450 a month and other advantages, so that in any event, he had sustained no damage, but on the contrary had made a profit by leaving the defendants' service.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Dr. W. Z. Ripley, of Columbia University, U.S., has shown in his Lowell Lectures on racial geography how stature is distributed in Europe. The Scotch are the tallest people in Europe, a fact known to anthropologists for a good many years. When coupled with another fact, that they are also one of the strongest, probably the strongest of European peoples, it goes far to account for their success in life and their remarkable history, especially the unique, or almost unique, example they afford of an old nation that preserved its independence against all comers, Roman, Dane, or Norman. The Anglo-Saxons who invaded old Scotland north of the Forth were crushed at the battle of Dunnichen, and confined to a portion of ancient Britain south of the Forth, which was afterwards incorporated with Scotland, by the early Scots Kings of the north. Historians ignorant of the science of race have supposed that the wild nature of their country favoured the Scots, and enabled them to successfully resist their enemies, but the coasts and parts of the country where the decisive battles were fought were low lands, similar to the North of England, and evidently it was rather the stern character of the men than of their country that enabled them to save their liberties. Apparently they were a stronger breed than any who tried to conquer them, even the "hardy Norsemen."

The average height of the Scotch is about 5ft.10ins., so that they stand on a level with the Polynesians and Americans, both Indians and whites. In the south-western counties and along the south coast of the Forth, the height is nearly 5ft. 11ins., or about the height of Grenadier Guards and Metropolitan Police, who are picked men. The Irish, with an average of 5ft. 9ins., are the next tallest people in Europe. The English of the counties bordering on Scotland (Cumberland, Yorkshire &c.), where there is much Scotch blood, are also 5ft. 9ins. Those of the south and south-east coat are 5ft. 8ins.; in Norfolk they are a little taller: in the Fens and some inland counties, such as Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and in some western counties, such as Somerset, they are 5ft. 7ins., or about the height of the Welsh, excepting the North-east of Wales, where they are rather taller. The Norwegians and Sweeds stand 5ft. 8ins., the north-western Germans 5ft. 7ins., the south and north-eastern only 5ft. 5½ins., or 5ft. 4½ins.; the Dutch, Belgians, and north-eastern French are 5ft. 7ins.; the other French and the Spaniards being 5ft. 2½ins. to 5ft. 4½ins. The Portugese and Italians are 5ft. 3½ins., except in the north, and various patches, where they are an inch or two higher. The Swiss and Austrians are about 5ft. 5½ins. on the whole, but the Montenegrins and Dalmatians are 5ft. 8ins. or 5ft. 9ins. Thus there are two centres of high stature in Europe, in the south eastern shore of the Adriatic, and in the north Scandinavia and the British Isles, especially Ireland and Scotland, where the unusual height comes not so much from the Anglo-Saxons as from the Scandinavians and some of the Celtic speaking elements, such as the very tall Cymry.

Experiments recently made by M. Michelin and M. Fonvielle in France have shown that the pneumatic tyre is a decided advantage to cabs, carriages, and other vehicles in point of speed and traction. The employment of it ensures a gain of 20 to 25 per cent. in the "coefficient of traction," which amounts to an equivalent gain in the power required to draw the vehicle, and the consumption of fuel in the case of a motor.

Spectacles to guard the eyes of workmen from dust, sparks, and splinters are now made of gelatoid, a transparent material which is not brittle, and does not condense moisture on its surface, or become as hot as glass near a furnace. This gelatoid is made by Schering, and the spectacles have been devised by Dr. Thomalla, a well-known surgeon of Berlin, who is attached to an hospital for accidents in that city.

We are promised a full account of the remarkable experiments made by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture on the nutritive and heating value of various foods. The experiments were conducted by keeping healthy persons in a special cage or cell lined with copper, and fitted up like a room, with chair, table and cot-bed. The cell was 7ft. long, 4ft. wide, and 6½ft. high. The doors were of glass, and a current of air kept up the ventilation. Food and drink, all carefully weighed and analysed, was passed in to the subject. The ventilating air was also measured and analysed. In short, everything was done to know the give and take of the body, even in point of heat. The cell was kept at a comfortable temperature by cold water circulating in pipes, the water absorbing the heat given off by the subject.

Men were kept in this cell from 2½ to 12 days at a stretch. The foods which make blood, muscle, bone, and brain (protein compounds) were lean meat, white of egg, casein of milk, including cheese, and gluten of wheat (bread). The fats were fat of meat, butter, and milk, oil of wheat &c.; the carbohydrates were the sugar and starch of bread, potatoes, and ordinary sugar. These fats and carbohydrates supply most of the fuel for the animal heat. Tea and coffee contain little or no nutriment without sugar and milk. In the most instructive case the subject, a young man of 23 was found to gain half an ounce of protein and lose half an ounce of fat daily, while he rested from all work for three days. When he performed brain work (namely, studying a German treatise on physics) for three days, the results were much the same. When he engaged in hard muscular work for three days, he lost 1·3 ounce of protein a day, and nearly 7 ounces of fat. The heating value of the food consumed in this period of hard labour was nearly doubled. It is calculated that if his supply of butter, sugar, and bacon had been increased he would not have lost flesh under the hard work.

M. Radiquet, a French physicist, has been amusing a party of Parisians with a kind of spiritualistic seance, in which all the effects were produced by "X rays." The apparatus was concealed from view by black curtains, and the glasses, gems, vases, and other articles in the rooms were rendered luminous by the rays. Phosphorescent powders were also employed to materialise a spirit, that is to say, a young lady confederate who played the ghost.

M. Dumarchey, of 5, Rue des Moines, Paris, has invented a lift which is either fixed or portable. It runs on wheels, but can be stayed in one position, and the ascending part consists of a platform supported on a folding lattice work, which can be raised or lowered at will. The apparatus will be useful as a safe double ladder or scaffolding in museums, picture galleries, and other public or private establishments.

As Lieutenant Crutchley, R.N.R., in his paper read before the Royal United Service Institution, showed a means of laying a submarine cable at the speed of a fast cruiser, say 20 knots, would be a great advantage in time of war for enabling a naval leader to communicate with his base or a picket of ships 300 to 500 miles distant. Mr. C. Scott Snell's machinery for the purpose, by which the cable is paid out from a revolving drum or reel is not, as Mr. Charles Bright F. R. S. E., has pointed out, precisely a new idea, but his arrangement is novel, and well worthy the attention of the naval authorities.

The bronze life-size statue of Poseidon, the seagod, recently discovered in the sea near Mount Cithaeron, by a fisherman, though rusted, only wants the hands, and has been mounted on a pedestal of marble. It belongs to the 6th century B. C, and is considered as fine as the Jupiter Olympus found at Delphi.

Professor W. Weiler thinks that the Etruscans were acquainted with the lightning-rod. In the "Pharsalia" of the poet Lucan, I., 606, "Aruns," a learned Etruscan, is said to "collect the scattered fires of lightning and with sad rumble hide them in the earth," which, of course, might apply to a lightning-rod with points in the air and its lower end buried in the ground.

The largest motor car is possessed by Australia. It was built in California, and is of 75 horse-power. Its destination is Coolgardie, where it will draw two waggons with supplies to the gold-diggings over rough roads up-country. As water is scarce in that quarter, the steam by which the car is driven will be condensed and used over again as water in the boiler.

Bamboo is now used in place of fascines for defending river banks from floods, for making coffer dams, for filling watertight compartments of ships with floating matter, and for scaffoldings. The extraordinary strength, lightness, and durability of the wood fits it well for scaffoldings. Moreover, it does not rot in earth or water, and the more it dries the more solid it becomes. The price is now low, and there is every probability of the wood being generally used in the West, as it is in the East.

It is proposed to establish at the Yerks Observatory in America, a museum of photographs, charts, and drawings of the heavenly bodies, as well as of astronomical and physical instruments, portraits of astronomers, &c. Scientific men are requested to contribute photographs on glass or paper, catalogues of scientific instruments, and so forth.

The recent Grant celebration in New York has called forth many stories of the General. One is to the effect that particulars of his greatest battle have never been published. It was not fought during the bloody years between 1861 and 1865. It was not waged during his stormy administration in the White House, but it came during the last few months of his life, when, bankrupt and made penniless, when racked with pain and enfeebled by disease, he shook his fist in the face of death and wrote the book which made his widow and his family wealthy. To read it you would not think that much of it was dictated in a voice not above a whisper, and while its author was suffering great pain. Few books have had so great a sale as that of Grant's. Hundreds of thousands of copies were sold, and Mrs. Grant not long ago said that her royalties upon it have amounted to more that half-a-million dollars.

NOTICES.

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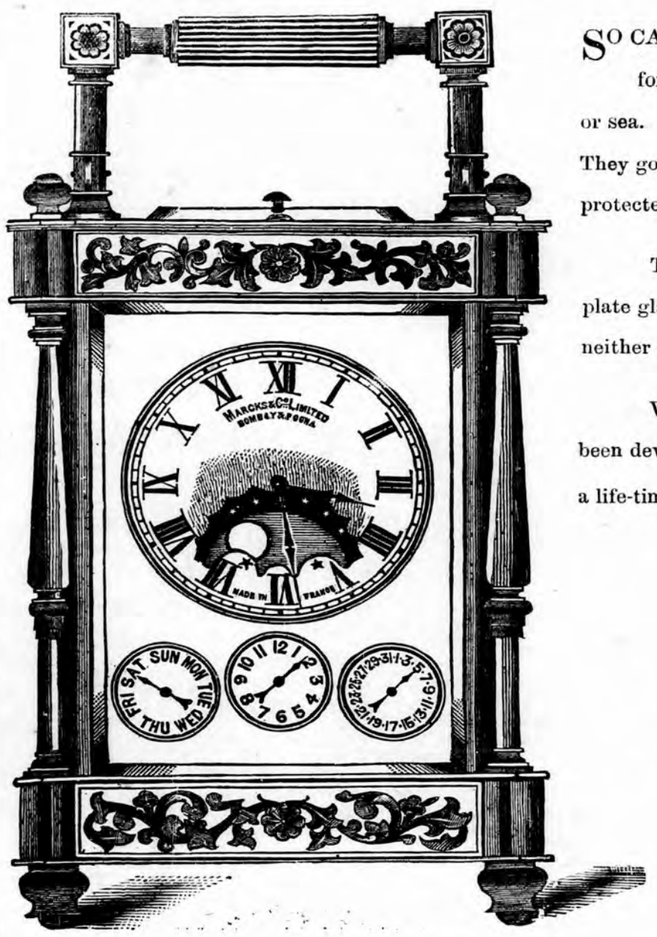

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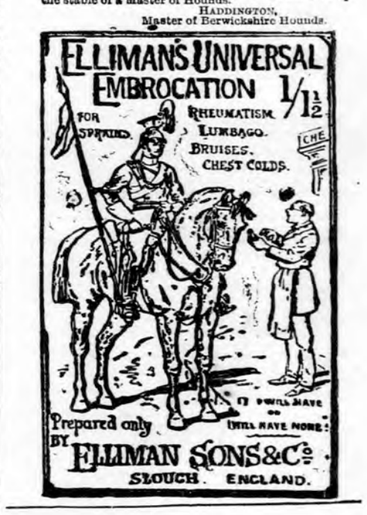

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